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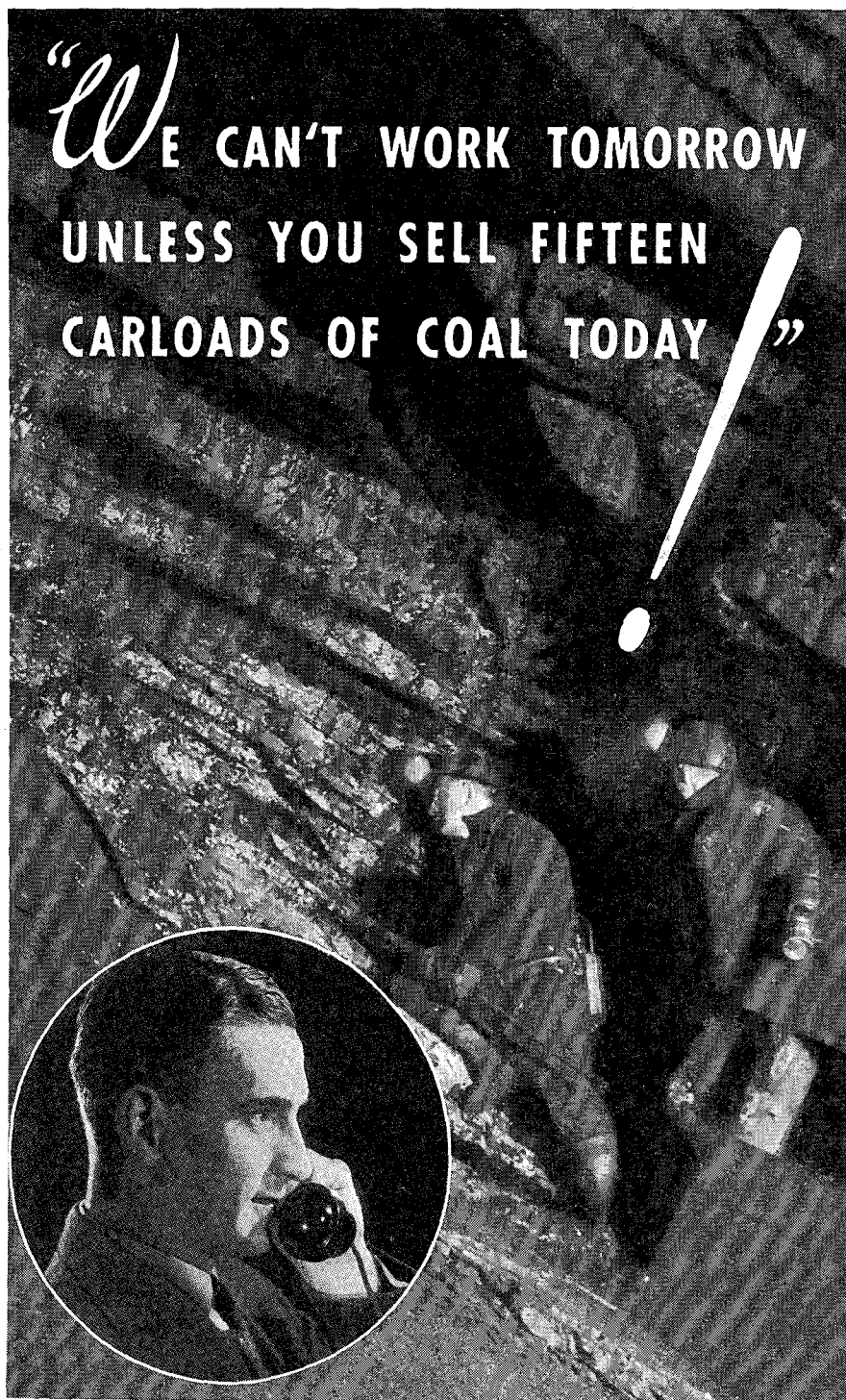
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M I M E O G R A P H



The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

BACK TO, OR FORWARD WITH, THE CONSTITUTION?—Clashing Opinions in the Historic Convention; Facts About Creation of Document Which May Be 1936 Storm-Center

Four old pieces of parchment, treasured in our country's archives, are beginning to rustle in the rising winds of a great political storm.

"Back to the Constitution!" cry foes of the New Deal.

"Forward with the Constitution!" answer New Deal defenders.

These slogans draw the issue for what may be the most crucial of all the fights that have raged around the Constitution of the United States since it went into effect 146 years ago.

To-day, those four pieces of parchment—the original document—are enshrined in a glass case on the second floor of the Library of Congress at Washington. In a new marble building, a short distance away, sits the Supreme Court of the United States, "guardian of the Constitution."

Eyes on the Court

All eyes are on the Court, watching to learn the fate of the New Deal. Last May it toppled one Rooseveltian pillar, the NRA. Last week it agreed to pass upon the constitutionality of the TVA, as well as the AAA, other pillars of the Roosevelt program.

If the Court kills Roosevelt's chief measures, holding that they do not square with the Constitution, will the President ask for a constitutional amendment? And if he does, will it involve a drastic break with the past, or will it simply be the Twenty-second Amendment?

On every side one hears the Constitution invoked as the 1936 Presidential campaign gathers speed. Newspapers and magazines are studded with such phrases as State rights, sacred document, checks and balances, dictatorship, interstate commerce clause, Bill of Rights, due-process clause, horse-and-buggy days. All pertain to the Constitution, hailed as the greatest document of its kind ever written.

Stubborn Fights

Glancing back at the conditions that brought it into operation on March 4, 1789, it is startling to note how little confidence the Constitution commanded at the outset, even among its framers, and how stubborn were the State fights that preceded its ratification.



Wide World

Within this temple are nine Justices, whose interpretation of the Constitution is of vital importance to all the people

Paradoxically, the Constitution was, in a sense, itself "unconstitutional," since the Convention that framed it had been summoned by Congress to revise—not to junk—the Articles of Confederation, under which the Government was then functioning. But a majority of the delegates agreed with Washington, who wrote to James Madison: "... my wish is that the Convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the Constitution [Articles of Confederation] to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not."

This was because of the confused, if not chaotic, conditions prevailing under the Articles.

The Colonies had won the war with Britain, but it was a question whether the States could win the peace. They were jealous and quarrelsome. Some States ignored their obligations and Congress was

hamstrung. It could not collect taxes or regulate commerce. State Governments refused to comply with its demands. Foreign Governments treated it slightly; they did not know whether they were dealing with one nation or thirteen.

So serious were national conditions considered that John Marshall, later Chief Justice, said: "I fear . . . that man is incapable of governing himself. I fear we may live to see another revolution."

To bring relief, drastic proposals were advanced. One was that a monarchy be set up to bind the thirteen jarring States together. Another was that the country be cut up into three republics to accommodate sectional interests. Such talk spurred into action the moderates who believed in strengthening the Central Government without abolishing the States. Through James Madison, "Father of the Constitution," Virginia took the first

step. It called a meeting of the States at Annapolis. But so few delegates attended that the meeting could do nothing. It did, however, recommend that a general convention be called.

The Continental Congress, lukewarm to the idea, finally authorized a convention to meet in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787.

Franklin's Rôle

The first delegates to arrive were greeted by the venerable Franklin, then eighty-one and suffering from gout, but still the genial philosopher. He gave a dinner at which a cask of porter was the principal feature. But it was not until ten days later that the convention could get to work. Traveling was slow and delegates straggled in.

None came from Rhode Island; that State refused to send representatives. Patrick Henry of Virginia also declined to attend. Other delegates did not arrive for several weeks. Of the seventy-four named, only fifty-five attended; the others either could not—because of illness or other reasons—or would not come. Of those who met thirty-three were lawyers and about half were college graduates. Among them were such outstanding patriots as Washington, Franklin, Madison, and Hamilton.

"Great men there were, it is true," says

This is the first of three articles, prepared by THE LITERARY DIGEST Staff, dealing with a remembered document which, since the New Deal, has become a vibrant issue, of vital significance in the immediate life of every citizen.

Prof. Max Farrand in "The Framers of the Constitution," but he adds that there also were "clever, scheming politicians; some trained by experience and study for the task before them, and others utterly unfit."

The Meeting-Place

Gathering at Independence Hall, a two-story, brick building with a white tower, the delegates trooped up the five steps and filed inside. The room they entered, with its platform at one end, two fireplaces and a large chandelier, was a familiar sight to a number of these men. Here they had taken their lives in their hands by signing the Declaration of Independence eleven years before. They had formed a nation then; now it was a question whether they could hold that nation together.

After the bustle of the preliminaries had subsided, Washington, tall, aloof, and worn-looking, was persuaded to accept the Chairmanship. He was escorted to the platform by Robert Morris of Pennsylvania and John Rutledge of South Carolina, sat down in a high-backed chair behind a massive mahogany desk, and called the meeting to order. With the doors locked to insure secrecy, the delegates then began the long weeks of arguing, pleading, and threatening that were to give the Constitution of the United States to a doubtful nation.

"Not one delegate," says Andrew C. McLaughlin in "A Constitutional History of the United States," "envisaged in advance the whole system and all the fundamental principles on which it rested. For once at least in the course of history, opinions were formed and changed as the result of argument."

And there was a great diversity of opinion to be reconciled. By comparison a political issue of to-day seems a simple problem.

Near a Breakdown

Several times the Convention neared a breakdown. Angry, disgusted, some delegates rose in the midst of debate, stalked out of the room and never returned. Two who went home, on July 5, were Robert Yates and John Lansing of New York.

One great fear was that State rights would be invaded and the Central Government made too strong. Many of the delegates were apprehensive lest the rich receive too much power and a plutocratic aristocracy result. Others, such as the Pinckneys of South Carolina and John Dickinson of Delaware, feared that the poor might override the propertied.

A multitude of problems bedeviled the Convention. Should the National Legislature consist of two chambers, or one, and how should the members be elected? Should the President serve for life? What veto power should he have? Should elections be by the people or the State Legislatures? Scores of such questions were hammered out during the summer.

Franklin, old and ill, but patient and hopeful, wanted a single-chambered legislature, and disapproved an absolute veto for the Executive.

The fiery, one-legged Gouverneur Morris
(Continued on page 30)

Advances in Bread Prices

Unjustified, Says Wallace; Bakers Defend Action; Critics of New Deal Blame AAA and Processing Taxes for Cost-of-Living Rise



That's Your Yeast

—Elderman in the *Washington Post*

Housewives heard with apprehension last week a prediction by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that a wide-spread increase in the cost of bread can be expected. Already Philadelphia, Washington, and Los Angeles have boosted the price. New York contemplates doing so soon. Other cities have similar plans. In parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania chain stores advanced the price.

In most cases the increase has been one cent on a one-pound loaf, ranging in price from seven to eleven cents; tho there were instances in Ohio where the increase was two cents. Los Angeles prices were increased one cent. In Philadelphia the one-cent increase applied to all sizes of loaves made of white flour. It did not apply to whole-wheat and other kinds.

The increase caused the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.) to say: "The situation provided an exclamation point to the survey, made last week in this city . . . showing that food costs have risen one-third over those of a year ago. . . ." A copy of this survey is printed on this page.

Wallace Objects

Notwithstanding that the increase in the price of bread would seem to be in keeping with the general upward trend in food costs, Secretary Wallace announced that the advance is not justified by available figures.

"It cannot be attributed to processing taxes and farm-price rises," he stated, and said that bakers apparently are loosing propaganda to convince consumers that the increase is a direct result of AAA activities.

"The most up-to-date figures we have," he said, "raise the question whether bakers' expenses warrant the increase of one cent per loaf." He quoted from an article in *The Northwestern Miller* which implied

that high salaries and expenses of bakers, and not higher costs of wheat, cause retail bread-price advances.

Bakers Chided

"The bakers owe some explanation to the public for the increase they are making," the Secretary continued, and referred to an article in *The Wall Street Journal* which stated:

"An increase in the price of bread and the resulting increase in the dollar volume of the companies generally has a very favorable effect on earnings. The cost of ingredients and of manufacturing a loaf of bread is only a fraction of the total. Distribution makes up the major portion of the price paid. . . ."

Donald E. Montgomery, Consumers' Counsel for the AAA, backed Secretary Wallace's stand. Mr. Montgomery insisted that processing taxes justified an increase of no more than half a cent a loaf, in a letter to Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers' Association.

Denying that there had been any "general increase in bread prices," Mr. Stude, in reply to Secretary Wallace, asserted that a one-cent advance would be justified because of increased costs imposed as a result of government activities.

Bakers Defended

Says Clifford W. Webster, Editor of *The Bakers' Review*, in a special statement to THE LITERARY DIGEST: "The bakers are entirely justified in raising the price of bread. There are three reasons for this.

"First, there is the processing tax, which amounts to one-half cent per pound loaf.

Rises in Living Costs

Sept. 1935	Food Article	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1933
34.5	Butter per lb.	35.8	28.4
8.7	White bread lb.	8.6	7.7
46.1	Sliced bacon	34.3	23.2
12.5	Corn No. 2 can	11.9	10.1
42.7	Eggs doz.	37.6	31.8
5.1	Flour per lb.	5.1	4.8
54.3	Sliced ham	47.9	33.7
29.2	Leg lamb	27.3	22.4
23.2	Lard	15.3	9.8
14.0	Milk per qt. (Grade A)	14.0	14.0
16.0	Peas No. 2 can	17.5	12.1
42.2	Pork chops	36.3	25.7
34.5	Loin pork	28.3	18.0
8.8	Rice	8.2	7.0
36.2	Rib roast	31.6	23.6
42.8	Round steak	37.0	27.2
10.4	Tomatoes No. 2 can	10.8	9.1
22.1	Coffee	25.3	23.2
1.5	Potatoes	2.1	3.3
54.2	Sirloin steak	46.7	34.8

Prices, given in cents, represent average for Philadelphia stores (and in some instances, average for several grades of same food) and were supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

"Second, since August, 1934, the cost of ingredients has gone up. Flour has taken a fifty-seven-cent rise in cost.

"Third, the shortened hours and increased wages which came with NRA have remained in large part, tho the NRA has gone."

Blame Put on AAA

The New York *Daily Worker* (Communist), New York, is caustically scornful.

"An increase in bread prices is on the way," it says. "Score another achievement for the AAA. And more profits for the baking companies.

"Those women who were so active in the meat strike during the past summer ought to have something to say about this latest attempt to snatch food from the mouths of the poor."

Reviewing the situation the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.) comments:

"Credit inflation, one of the most cherished of Washington policies, is now having its effect on the whole price structure, which may be agreeable in some quarters, but which is not relished by the great mass of consumers."

Precedents for Officialdom

In Vice President Garner's vest-pocket ticks a ninety-eight-cent watch which he cherishes as an accurate timekeeper. He will want to know the correct time when he calls on the Emperor of Japan, for Japanese are punctilious.

On his feet are cotton socks, woven from Texas cotton. But, when he has an audience with the Mikado, he will wear silk socks.

"I understand you have to approach His Majesty in your stocking feet, and that he sits behind a screen," the Vice President remarked before he sailed from Seattle, "but it will have to be a pretty good shield if I don't see him."

More light on the shoeless ceremony is shed by Chesly Manly. He writes in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* that Mr. Garner "has given wide currency to a legend that William Jennings Bryan or William Howard Taft or somebody whose first name was William doffed his shoes in the Imperial Presence and exposed a pair of socks that were not mates."

Mrs. Garner on Guard

Another version relates that tho William's socks matched, one of them had a gaping hole in the heel.

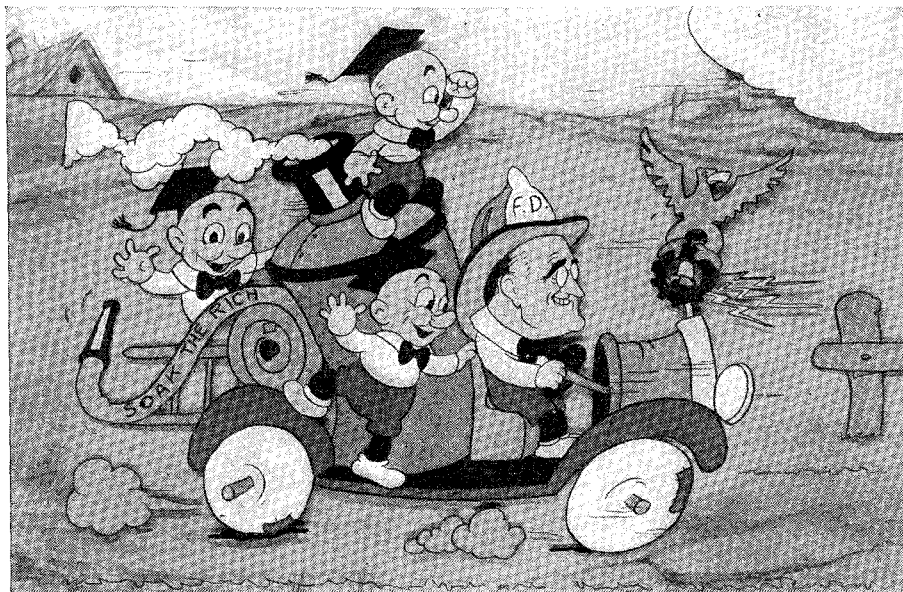
But nothing like that will happen—if it ever happened—this time, for Mrs. Garner has been coached by protocol experts at the State Department.

She is primarily Mr. Garner's typist, and will go with him to the Philippines, where he will represent the nation at Manuel Quezon's inauguration as that Commonwealth's first President.

With President Roosevelt in the Caribbean and Vice President Garner in the Pacific, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was ranking official in the forty-eight States for half of last and half of this week. President and Vice President never before had been absent simultaneously.

Taking Counsel With Themselves

Herald Tribune's "Forum on Current Problems" Hears Varied View-Points; Sentinels of the Republic—"Back-to-Constitution Rally"



"The Amateur Fire Brigade," a parable of the New Deal, put into an animated cartoon-film by the Sentinels of the Republic

"There never was a time . . . when an examination of the fundamental principles on the basis of which our public affairs are conducted was more important. . . . We do well to take counsel with respect to these by a fair public presentation of varying points of view."

These words, written by President Roosevelt on the U.S.S. *Houston* at sea, were read by Mrs. Roosevelt at the closing session of the New York *Herald Tribune's* "Forum on Current Problems" in New York City on October 17.

They fell upon ears that, within three days, had heard varying points of view fairly and publicly presented by more than sixty political, social, and educational leaders.

As the dramatic conclusion to an evening devoted to a discussion of the Russian, German, Italian, Japanese, and American philosophies of government, the President pledged himself anew to "do my part in keeping America free of those entanglements that move us along the road to war." He urged enlisting "the vivid interests of women in the preservation of safe peace."

Most of the listeners were women. The *Herald Tribune* initiated the forum five years ago to provide club-women of America with a basis for their programs. Since then, scientific, commercial, educational, and religious groups have sent representatives. With 2,500 delegates present, last week the click of crochet-needles played an accompaniment to discussions of trade and peace, the depression, culture in the United States, and propaganda.

High Point

The six sessions sped along smoothly. Their high point, perhaps, was a clash between former Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, who denounced proposed amendment of the Constitution as a blow at the existing order, and Gov. George H. Earle

of Pennsylvania, who demanded abolition of "wage-slavery" by constitutional amendment.

Upon such differences, true adult education is nourished, in the view of John W. Studebaker, one of the "Forum" speakers. President Roosevelt borrowed Mr. Studebaker as United States Commissioner of Education from Des Moines, where, as Superintendent of Schools, he built up a working forum-system.

Writing in *The Journal of the National Education Association* recently, Mr. Studebaker said:

"The public forums provide excellent machinery for practising democracy through discussion; for exchange of ideas; for matching minds on the basis of truth; for a reduction to the minimum of the wasteful friction of misunderstanding and intolerance; and for genuine national esprit de corps."

Altho *The Herald Tribune* is strongly Republican editorially, its "Forum" was non-partizan. The New Deal was generously represented—by Mrs. Roosevelt, by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Josephine A. Roche, Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis, and others.

In Philadelphia

No such claim of impartiality was made for a concurrent gathering in Philadelphia.

Variously called a "Back-to-the-Constitution Rally," a "Beat Bureaucracy Movement," and a "New Deal Follies," an exhibit by the Sentinels of the Republic—altho the membership of this organization cuts across party-lines—riddled the Roosevelt Administration by word and picture.

The Sentinels assembled animated films, charts, cartoons, story-strips, literature, and speakers to forward their aims: Maintenance of the fundamental principles of the

Constitution, opposition to further Federal encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States; anti-Communism, prevention of the concentration of power in Washington, and preservation of a free republican form of government in the United States.

Visitors to the exhibit heard Lewis W. Douglas, who resigned as President Roosevelt's Director of the Budget in disagreement over policies, charge that the Treasury has maintained the Federal credit only by an "insidious and deceptive method."

Both the Sentinels' exhibit and *The Herald Tribune's* "Forum" reflected the energy of vigorous personalities.

The Sentinels owe much to Raymond Pitcairn, who lives near Philadelphia. Mr. Pitcairn's first task upon becoming Chairman of the Sentinels, founded in 1922, was to direct the fight against publicity for income-tax information. Congress heeded this "pink-slip strike."

The Herald Tribune "Forum" has been able to call upon big and busy men through the efforts of pert and birdlike Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Editor of *This Week*. Since she began newspaper work in 1899, Mrs. Meloney has been connected with many publications, has been decorated for her aid to the Belgians during the War and has promoted the Curie radium studies.

A. F. of L. True to Tradition

What William Green, reelected President, called the "most historic" convention of the American Federation of Labor, adjourned last Saturday night with its traditional policies unchanged.

It refused to abandon the principle of craft unionism for that of industrial unionism, and it rejected a proposal that it enter politics actively by leading in the formation of an independent Labor party.

The craft-versus-industrial union fight precipitated several verbal clashes and one physical encounter in the two-weeks' sessions. The United Mine Workers is the outstanding example of a union organized along industrial lines, and its president, burly John L. Lewis, led the fight to spread the practise to other mass-production industries. After his rebuff by convention vote, he knocked William Hutcheson of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the floor in an altercation over the issue.

The Federation, by upholding craft organization, "may have done the country a good turn" by preventing another disturbance in the business situation, in the view of the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.). But, for labor itself, maintenance of the old form of organization "may prove stupid in the end," in opening the way for the building up of a rival organization, according to the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind. Dem.).

Other major developments of the session were a renewed pledge to work for the thirty-hour week, condemnation of Italy as an "outlaw nation," sponsorship of a constitutional amendment authorizing the Federal Government to carry out social reforms, and action authorizing, but not compelling, labor unions to bar Communists from membership.

Model Towns: City Satellites

"Green Belts" to Shield Them; Tugwell Starts \$5,500,000 Project Near National Capital as Example to Nation



© Harris & Ewing

Work begins in a primitive setting, where soon will rise the modern homes of "Tugwell Town" in Maryland near the District of Columbia

One wintry evening before Christmas last year Rexford Guy Tugwell startled two of his associates in the Resettlement Administration—John Lansill and Wallace Richards. Sitting in front of the fire after dinner at Lansill's Washington home, Doctor Tugwell put forth his scheme for a group of "satellite towns."

A satellite is "a smaller body attending and revolving around a primary one." Doctor Tugwell's towns would provide model dwellings in groups on the outskirts of large cities.

Two months later Doctor Tugwell took the same two companions for a drive. Half an hour from the capital they stopped on the wooded hilltop of Hurley Place, in Berwyn Heights, Maryland. There, Doctor Tugwell told them, would arise the first cluster of dwellings for low-income workers in the District of Columbia and vicinity.

Construction Begun

The surprise the proposal had caused around the Lansill fireside spread last week when it became known that, without preliminary ballyhoo, work had begun on this \$5,500,000 project, locally dubbed "Tugwell Town."

The Resettlement Administration speaks of its "planned communities," but it is careful to explain that they are planned only as to design, with ample room for individual expression. Stores and other enterprises will be operated on a concession basis. Tenants will pay rent for their homes.

A "green belt," or protective strip of wooded land, containing parks and recreation facilities, will protect the community from the encroachment of industrial or real-estate developments. Inside the belt, houses will encircle the business center.

W. W. Alexander, RA Assistant Admin-

istrator, explains that the government is "trying to demonstrate a new method to break down the present intolerable situation in which the welfare of one-third of American families is weakened because they live in substandard homes."

But neighboring communities and county officials arose in protest when they realized what was happening in their midst. The nature of their opposition was expressed by the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, (Rep.) which said:

"Aside from the objection to employing public funds for purposes generally reserved for private industry and better served in that manner, this plan has two prime faults—it threatens more trouble for the real estate owners in their attempts to extricate themselves from difficulties, and it threatens to aggravate the existing tax problems of municipalities affected."

Mountain-Building Quakes

"Mountain-building," miles beneath the city of Helena, Montana, wrecked millions of dollars worth of man-made buildings in a series of shocks last week.

While seismographs recorded the shocks on their delicate instruments, buildings were destroyed, two men were killed, and scores injured.

As in the Long Beach, California, earthquakes in March, 1933, school-buildings were seriously damaged. Stone houses withstood the temblors best. Helena and its surrounding territory was found to lie in the "earthquake region" by Dr. Charles Richter, Pasadena, California, seismologist, who told the Associated Press: "Montana was not regarded as an earthquake region until the major shock of June 29, 1925, occurred. That gave evidence that it was a region of strong seismic disturbance. . . ."

Topics in Brief

ALL men are born free and equal, but grow up into a graduated income-tax world.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

THOSE people who claim the country is ruined are trying mighty hard to get control of the wreck.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot*.

AFTER he has cleaned up on the Ethiopians, Mussolini will probably look around to see if there are any Eskimos unprotected.—*Wichita (Kan.) Eagle*.

SENATOR SOPER says: "All a publisher of geographies can do in these troubled times is to get out a five-star edition and hope for the best."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE net result of the movement to get a special Federal relief grant for poets will be to put the versifiers under control of the AAA and plow every fourth stanza under.—*Ohio State Journal*.

MUSSOLINI has already paid \$3.20 for each Italian soldier he has sent through the Suez Canal—and the fare home is just the same. Maybe he thinks there won't be so many coming back.—*Boston Globe*.

MUSSOLINI is going to subdue the Ethiopians and teach them the ways of civilization so that when they are ready to take their place in the family of nations they will send a fleet of air-planes to Rome and bomb it before declaring war.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*.

FAME is a hundred autograph collectors after one man.—*Toledo Blade*.

AGUINALDO's claim of election fraud is the finishing proof that the Filipinos are capable of self-government.—*Dallas Morning News*.

WE must be slipping. None of the men mentioned so far for the Presidential nomination in 1936 were born in log cabins.—*Atlanta Georgian*.

AMERICANISM: Demanding that the maker pay us better wages; buying Japanese gadgets because they are produced cheaper.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen*.

"LOOK at the market," Postmaster General Farley tells Republican critics of the Administration. The trouble is, tho, so many are not satisfied by just looking.—*Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch*.

WE see by the papers that the next world's fair is to take place at Flushing, Long Island, in 1939. It's easy to remember the date because that's when the depression will be ten years old.—*Troy (N. Y.) Record*.

LISTED among the occupations which cause more than ordinary nervous depression is the dental profession. This surprises us a little. We had always thought that when a dentist was down in the mouth, it was the other fellow who felt sad.—*Boston Herald*.

THE Thomaston *Times* says constantly advancing prices of meat are fast dividing the people into two classes: Those with large incomes, and vegetarians.—*Savannah Morning News*.

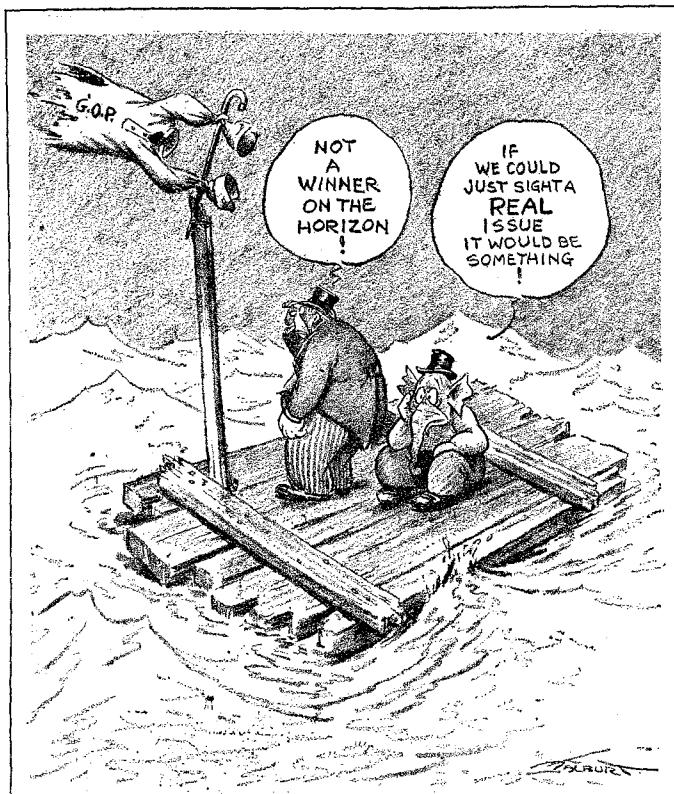
THE Republicans have got the Democrats "on the spot" now. They've practically proved the Democrats can't give us all the things the Republicans promised us ten years ago.—*Life*.

FIFTY-NINE lawyers have agreed that the Wagner Act is unconstitutional. This is important as being the first time in history that fifty-nine lawyers have agreed on anything.—*New York Sun*.

NEWSPAPER pictures seem to indicate that these diplomats are a funny-looking bunch, but you'd probably be, too, if you had to go around all the time with your tongue in your cheek.—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

WE think the highest compliment ever paid the Constitution of the United States was uttered by Senator Borah the other day when he broke down and confessed that even he could not write a better one.—*Detroit Free Press*.

PLAY-BOYISH young American was escorted over the Italian border for viva-ing Ethiopia at a Fascist demonstration in Rome. Should he crave further adventure, he might go to Tokyo and draw cartoons of the reigning Emperor.—*Arkansas Gazette*.



The President Isn't the Only One at Sea!

—Talburt in the *Washington Daily News*



The Shadow

—Jensen in the *Chicago Daily News*

A Sword of Damocles Over Mussolini

Swiftly-Working League Orders Arms, Financial, and Trade Embargoes; Baldwin Calls Talk That Britain Aims at Overthrow of Fascism "a Dangerous Lie"



Sir Eric Drummond

Dignity and delegates to the League of Nations departed simultaneously from Geneva last Saturday as the slave-driven members packed their luggage in hot haste and hurried to catch night trains for home. On October 19 the League adopted its program of economic sanctions against Italy.

In eight days it had completed its triple policy of arms, financial, and trade embargoes against the régime of Premier Benito Mussolini.

Only three so-called "deserter" States—Austria, Hungary and Albania—abstained from voting.

The governments were asked to inform the League Secretariat by October 28 when they expect to be in a position to put into effect the sanctions voted at Geneva. On October 31 the sanctions conference meets again. Until then, as one correspondent wrote, the sanctions proposals "will be hanging like the Sword of Damocles over Mussolini's head—adopted but not applied."

As summarized by John Elliot in a Geneva message to the *New York Herald Tribune*, the threefold proposal for economic sanctions follows:

"(a) The French project for an embargo on exports of key products for Italy by the League States.

"(b) The British plan for total prohibition of all imports from Italy by League States.

"(c) The plan for compensation to 'loyal' League States for loss by them of trade with Italy through the imposition of sanctions."

The unprecedented achievement of getting nearly fifty sovereign States to agree on collective measures for sanctions, and

of doing so within eight days from the time Italy was pronounced by the League Assembly an aggressor nation in the Ethiopian conflict, this correspondent declared, enhanced the prestige of the League and contributed to erase the memory of its fiascos in the Manchurian and Gran Chaco affairs.

Perhaps the most striking tribute to the newly-found might of the League, he added, was that even German newspaper correspondents at Geneva who "came to jeer remained to admire."

Solidarity Proclaimed

Augusto de Vasconcellos, Portuguese statesman, who had been a slave and a slave-driver in presiding over the deliberations of the most important of the Sanctions Committees, said to the delegates:

"We have been taking a very important step. Hitherto there has been no existing body of rules for application of sanctions. Now we have established it. This is an important phase in the development of security by collective solidarity."

In pursuance of making the sanctions effective, the Sanctions Conference will meet again October 31 to appoint a date when sanctions shall go into effect simultaneously. So, until the end of the month, as Geneva press correspondents pointed out, there remains perhaps the last opportunity for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict without recourse to sanctions.

Drummond Sees Duce

Meanwhile, on the day before the sanctions were adopted, Italy's Fascist Caesar-like dictator, Premier Mussolini, received at Rome Britain's Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond. Sir Eric has been described as precise, formal and well-groomed, in fact "correctitude incarnate."

These two personages were in conversation for more than an hour. The greatest importance was attached in political and diplomatic circles to this unexpected resumption of direct contact between the head of the Italian Government and the representative of Great Britain.

An Italian Government spokesman at Rome was quoted as saying that fresh conversations "surely will yield fruit if things are faced in their reality and if Geneva will cease its policy of humiliating Italy, Fascism and its Government."

Better feeling in Italy toward Britain grew as the Italian press reported a speech made by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at Worcester, England, at the opening of General Election campaign, in which he said in part:

"It is spread about in some places that one of the main objects of the line of action taken by this country is to fight and overthrow Fascism in Italy. That is a lie of a dangerous kind.

"What government Italy has is a matter

for Italy alone. It is long past the time when this country would seek by arms or any other method to overthrow a form of government existing in another country."

Discussing the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and the mounting fears that it might develop into another European war, the Prime Minister said:

"This conflict—if that be the right way to describe it—is no British-Italian conflict. It is a conflict between Italy and the League of Nations. No isolated action has been taken by Britain and no isolated action will be taken by Britain.

"There has been much talk about war in many quarters; all such talk is evil."

British Press

Among editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the European press the London *Daily Mail*, which has often been skeptical about the League's manner of handling the grave problem of sanctions, said:

"If sanctions are ineffective—as even League zealots declare they will be—nothing will be gained and international friction will be greatly increased."

The *Daily Mail* advocated instead of sanctions a return of diplomacy in inter-governmental negotiations.

But the Laborite London *Daily Herald* expressed full confidence in the League and pointed out that:

"The League's duty, it is now plain, is



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Mussolini

to fulfil obligations under Article XVI and not to seek ways of escape by minimizing its obligations. Its duty is to apply sanctions so effectively that the aggressor will be compelled to abandon aggression by such terms as will make it clear that it brought not gain but a most definite loss."

Peace-Maker Wins

In France last Sunday were held the triennial elections to choose one-third of the Senate. This event took the attention of Premier Pierre Laval momentarily away from Geneva. The Communists and Socialists made gains at the expense of the Radical Socialist majority in the Senate. The Conservative Parties, however, maintained their representation almost unimpaired.

The fact that Premier Laval was elected a Senator by two Departments, the Seine and Puy-de-Dôme, in his native Auvergne in central France, was considered an endorsement of his policies, particularly in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

He lost no time in applying his efforts anew to this dispute, as shown in a wireless message from Paris to the New York Times, in which it was stated:

"Profiting by the period of grace that will elapse before the League of Nations sanctions are applied, by the easier situation that has followed the conversation between Premier Mussolini and Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador at Rome, and the acceptance by France of a British request that she should share naval responsibility for the preservation of League prestige in the Mediterranean, Premier Laval intends to set to work at once trying to find a basis for agreement between Italy and Ethiopia."

Henderson, Peace Apostle, Dies

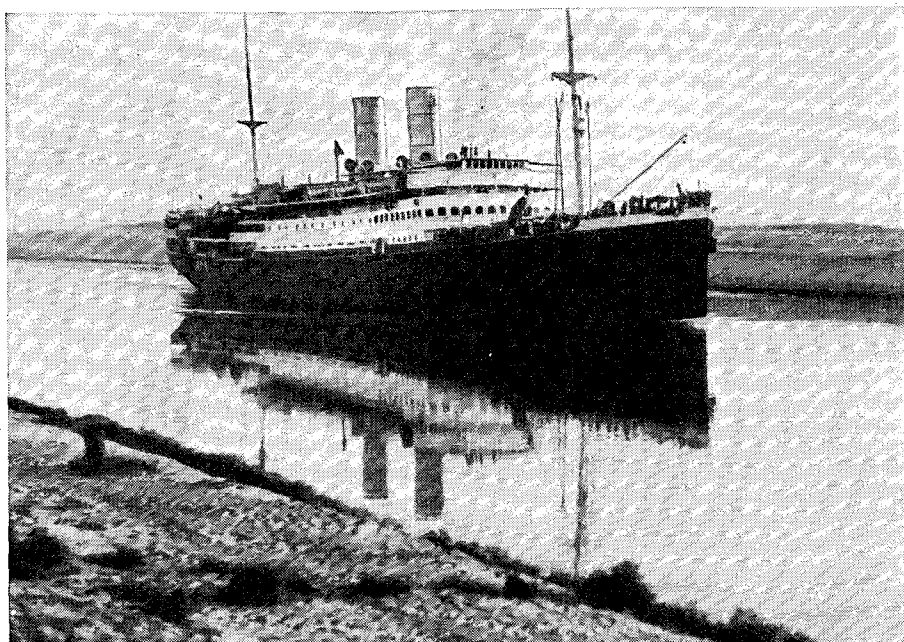
The death of Arthur Henderson, President of the General Committee of the World Disarmament Conference, was considered the death blow to world-disarmament efforts. Ironically enough, death came to him in London on October 20, at the moment when all Europe was shuddering with fear of a new conflagration. One of the founders of the British Labor Party, he was first elected to Parliament in 1903 as a Labor member before the Party as such had been formed. He sat almost continuously until 1931, when he was a victim of the crash that overwhelmed the Labor Party and brought the National Government into being.

Massive, grizzled "Uncle Arthur," as he was affectionately known, had made so many journeys and kept up so unremitting a crusade for disarmament that he was called the "Apostle of Peace." The ultra-Tory London *Morning Post* published this appreciation of Henderson:

"Henderson was one of the ablest and most forceful personalities in the Labor Party. . . . He showed the greatest aptitude for the organization and management of the party machine. . . . He acquitted himself as Foreign Secretary with remarkable success for one who lacked any diplomatic training."

Sharpshooting King Rallies Ethiopia

Italians Puzzled About Strategy; Few Pitched Battles Expected; Heaven-Sent Rains Help Defenders of Ancient Land



Wide World

An Italian liner, laden with troops and munitions for the Eritrean front, making its way through the Suez Canal

Emperor Haile Selassie motored one day last week to a blue-gum forest five miles outside of Addis Ababa. Before a slab of rock 100 feet high and 125 feet broad, 1,500 yards distant, he stopped and got out of his car.

From a huge servant he grasped a one-and-one-half-inch mountain rifle, fixed the sight, and fired away. Six times he pulled the trigger. In the exact center of the rock he neatly carved out a gaping hole.

As Ethiopia's Number 1 sharpshooter the redoubtable little King of Kings had demonstrated to the nation the efficacy of guerrilla warfare in repulsing Rome.

This strategy not only confused Italian armies closing in from the north around Adowa and from the south in Ogaden Province, but made newspaper readers the world over wonder just what was happening in Ethiopia.

Italians Puzzled

"As a result, the staff asserts, the Italian armies are completely in the dark regarding the plans of the Ethiopian Army," wireless Harold Denny to the New York Times, "but at the same time they have fully revealed their own lines of advance. The general staff holds the view that the Ethiopians have preserved complete freedom for future maneuvers, while the Italians have lost it."

Because of these tactics up to last week not a major engagement had taken place, tho Ethiopian troops by the tens of thousands were on the move day and night.

"It was inevitable that the early fighting should loom in the news in dimensions far beyond its military merit," Raymond Gram Swing pointed out in *Today*. "These campaigns are not war in its usual connotations.

They are an advance under fire of engineers, and pitched battles will be few and far between.

"The early successes, or rather the invasion which could be described as a military triumph, will be followed by much slower and less dramatic effort. After a few months Italy should be able to occupy Addis Ababa, and hold the railroad to the Red Sea, thus cutting off supplies of the enemy. . . ."

Great Battle Forecast

But blocking her path was Makale, a strategic point sixty miles southeast of Adowa. There, said correspondents last week, a great battle impends which may decide Ethiopia's fate.

Moving toward it at a snail's pace, the northern army under short, white-whiskered Gen. Emilio de Bono faced a mountain range which loomed as an impregnable defense to the Ethiopians. More, there was a possibility that, once in this high interior, caught in the tangle of ravines and deep valleys, the Italians would be trapped and slaughtered as were their fathers in 1896.

En route to this front savage warriors to the number of 100,000 all last week passed through Addis Ababa. At their head marched grizzled old Ras Mulugueta, War Minister, who seldom sleeps, and like his monarch, endlessly twists his silken beard.

Rains Halt Invaders

Whereas in the north the Italians were doing the advancing, in the south it appeared as if both the Italians and Ethiopians were on the move, bent upon battle. Unscheduled rains, which to the Ethiopians seemed heaven-sent, slowed up the progress

of wily Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, advancing toward the key city of Harar from Italian Somaliland.

On both sides charges were heard of the use of dum-dum (soft-nosed) bullets. On one side only—the Italian—came deadly bombs rained from air-planes. Gas poisonings numbered 150.

"The Ethiopians are getting a taste of the civilization promised them by Mussolini," declared the *Baltimore Sun*. "... The sight of bombs dropping on their helpless families and their rude homes will hardly arouse among them any great desire to exchange their feudalism and backwardness for the more civilized customs of Europe."

Troops Rushed

Meanwhile, undeterred by peace negotiations, Italy last week poured more troops into East Africa. Sixteen ship-loads zig-zagged across the Mediterranean past Great Britain's fleet of 147 men-o'-war.

The warlike activity continued at all British possessions, from Gibraltar to Suez, tension appeared eased considerably as London and Rome made a gesture of conciliation. Britain withdrew the warships *Hood* and *Renown*. Italy withdrew troops from the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

By so doing both nations brought into greater perspective points of dispute hitherto kept in the background. "The present tension in Europe may be traced directly to Mussolini's threat to Great Britain's position in Egypt," said the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

"That position, as is very well known, is anomalous and unsatisfactory, and British efforts since the World War to regularize it have failed because of the growth of Egyptian nationalism."

Taking no chances with trouble from either Egypt or Italy, Britain last week rushed more land, sea, and air reinforcements to Suez.

Need of Expansion

But last week Premier Mussolini still showed that it was Ethiopia and not Egypt that he wanted. Historians, however, sought to reconcile his yearning for the revival of the old Roman Empire with explanations of Italy's need to expand.

Altho Il Duce has three African colonies already, the United Press pointed out, he has made little effort to send Italians to habitable parts of them. In 2,000 square miles of northern Eritrea adjoining the Ethiopian regions which he wants for settlers, there are only 400 Italians.

The United Press estimated that at the maximum, on the basis of white colonization in Africa, Italy could settle only 600,000 persons in Ethiopia.

With biting realism the *Ottawa Journal* took this slant on the question:

"Wars are not made over markets, and they are not made over raw materials, not made because of avarice. They have their roots in political anarchy, in racial jealousies, in the spirit of glorified nationalism. Behind the Italian invasion of Ethiopia to-day, inspiring it and giving it momentum, is the memory of Italy's defeat at Adowa.

Japan at Door to South China

Knocking at New Side-Entrance; "Swatow Incident" Leads to Another Warning About 5 Provinces While Europe Is Preoccupied



FAIRY GODMOTHER—"Now, shut your eyes, my dear Cinderella, and let me put on this magic necklace."

—The Evening Times (Glasgow)

With squeaking gear and rattling spars a Chinese junk waddled heavily up the muddy River Han one day last September. Loaded with Japanese-owned rice, beans, and oil from Formosa, the grotesque craft became the center of another "incident." Thirty miles upstream Chinese authorities seized the craft and others on the ground that taxes on the cargo had not been paid.

Swatow—a local corruption of the Chinese Shan-t'ow, Fish Trap Head—a treaty port in Kwangtung Province, south-east China, lies on the left bank of the River Han, near its mouth.

By the first week in October ten Japanese warships were at Swatow, and it was rumored that the Japanese threatened drastic action unless the confiscated rice were released and a promise given that future consignments would not be seized. The Japanese regard the taxation as a violation of existing Chino-Japanese treaties.

But by October 15 the threatened landing of Japanese marines at Swatow had been avoided.

Cargo Restored

According to Japanese Consular officials at Shanghai, an amicable settlement was made, said a Shanghai Associated Press cable, under which the rice was returned to its owners while representatives of both countries continued to negotiate the adjustment of taxes.

Trifling as an evasion of customs duties might be considered under some conditions, the charge against the Japanese at Swatow developed into what has come to be known as the "Swatow incident," one in a long series of acts allegedly linked up with Japan's encroachment on China.

Swatow, Canton press correspondents

pointed out, is so situated, nearly 200 miles from Hongkong, that it could be used as a side-door entrance to the interior of Kwangtung. This would avoid the necessity of encroaching on the lower reaches of the Pearl River Delta, immediately outside of which Hongkong is located.

"Explosive" Rice

Japanese rice for Swatow, Kent Hunter wrote in the *New York Evening Journal*, became as "potentially explosive as grains of TNT" and he said further:

"Swatow is on the coast-line bulge of China, north of Hongkong and almost west of the Japanese-controlled island of Formosa, where Japan gets her oil, and where Japanese colonists produce vast quantities of rice that needs a market.

"Swatow is the seaport of an inland country that raises only enough rice for two months of its annual supply. For their balance the imports, until recently duty-free, came from Siam and to a degree from Japan.

Duty for War Chest

"In recent weeks, Canton, to build up the Chinese war chest, imposed duty on foreign rice coming in to Swatow. It reached a point where the tax was approximately two cents a pound—the value of the rice itself.

"Since taking over part of Manchuria and calling it Manchukuo, Japan has continued to infiltrate her nationals southward into China until her zone of influence is now south of Tientsin and Peiping, on the north, and her nationals have infiltrated considerably inland from Swatow."

Cantonese spokesmen, as quoted by Hallett Abend in a Canton cable to the New

York Times, declared that the Canton Government had been officially warned three months ago by a high Japanese spokesman that "Japan's military arm must necessarily penetrate very deeply into South China."

Meanwhile a United Press Shanghai cable quoted a spokesman at the Japanese Embassy in that city as saying that Japan might find it necessary to separate five Provinces in North China from administration by the Central Chinese Government. The provinces mentioned were Hopeh, Shantung, Suiyuan, Chahar, and Shensi.

The present preoccupation of the European Powers with the crisis brought on by the Italo-Ethiopian war, this United Press correspondent also wrote, has increased Chinese nervousness, and he added:

"Chinese circles feel strongly that any appeal they might make against Japanese penetration of North China would receive scant attention at Geneva while the Afro-European crisis is absorbing the mind of the statesmen there."

German War Staff Reborn

"In the sphere of force, human records contain no manifestation like the eruption of the German volcano," wrote Winston Churchill in "The World Crisis." "For four years Germany fought and defied five continents of the world by land, sea, and air."

Commenting on this observation, Frederick T. Birchall, European correspondent of the New York Times, recently said:

"The volcano simile probably was deliberate, for it is being remembered that a volcano does not usually die, but after a period of quiescence, frequently breaks out again. And European statesmen see in the new Germany that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler is building, a force stronger and better equipped than anything the last Kaiser ever dreamed of."

Conscripts Called

Calling up 500,000 men in November for a conscript army which is banned under the Versailles Treaty, Chancellor Hitler announced the official reconstitution of the forbidden German General Staff and the War Academy. Since last May the existence of both has been admitted.

Henceforth Gen. Ludwig Beck, head of the vague "General Troops Office," becomes Chief of the General Staff. Beck, opening the War Academy's new home, made known that the powerful staff institution had existed on a skeleton basis since 1920; that the War Academy, too, had been secretly in operation.

Super-Army Goal

Writing in *Review of Reviews*, Roger Shaw said: "Under the Totalitarian State, everything is coordinated to serve military efficiency, and German industry works hand in hand with the *Wehrmacht*, the war machine . . . German business is not run primarily for profits, nor for social betterment. Dividends and welfare legislation are only incidental to the chief goal—a super-army."

Fascist Dictator for Austria

Von Starhemberg, "Bonny Prince Charming," Thrusts Heimwehr Chief Aside; Cabinet Reconstituted in Peaceful Coup

"Austria must become Fascist sooner or later, so why not sooner?" T. R. Ybarra, writing in *Collier's*, quotes Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Vice Chancellor and virtual dictator of Austria, as saying.

"Prominent for years in one Austrian crisis after another . . ." said Mr. Ybarra, "he is credited with an overmastering ambition to push all competitors out of his path and establish himself eventually as the supreme master of his native Austria."

One of these competitors is Major Emil Fey (pronounced Fie). He is Minister of the Interior and chief of the powerful Vienna Division of the *Heimwehr* (Home Guards), of which Von Starhemberg is national leader.

Fey is fifty, a stern, beak-nosed man with a square jaw and a soldier's contempt for politicians. Last week Von Starhemberg pushed him out of the way.

Cabinet Broken Up

In a coup, bloodless but reminiscent of the "purge" of Nazi ranks by Adolf Hitler last year, Austria's bonny Prince Charming removed Fey and several of his supporters in the cabinet from office; put his own men in, and united the various rival militia groups under the title of *Freiwillige Miliz Oesterreicher Heimatschutz* (Voluntary Militia and Austrian Home Protection Corps).

The clerical and reactionary Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, who succeeded the late Dollfuss, remained in power. Von Starhemberg hovered near as the "big club."

But Fey retained—with a warning—his somewhat anomalous position of head of the Vienna *Heimwehr*.

Warning Given

Said Von Starhemberg in a proclamation: "Undisciplined and pusillanimous grumblers and such who think of their own profit and personal ambitions had better quit before I exclude them."

"I am the person who will decide what political line the *Heimwehr* has to follow. It is for me to fix the pace at which we shall advance toward our aim. I know what that aim is, how and when it should be reached."

Fey told the United Press:

"My decision . . . to leave the Government . . . does not signify my intention to abandon a political career. I soon will issue a full declaration on the situation."



Keystone

Three pivotal figures in Austria's crisis: (in front, left to right) Maj. Emil Fey, Chancellor Schuschnigg, and Prince Von Starhemberg

To the United Press it "was not clear whether Von Starhemberg struck first, to forestall a move by Major Fey, or whether he merely saw an opportunity to leap into the saddle without encountering great resistance from the Vienna *Heimwehr*."

G. E. R. Gedy, New York Times correspondent in Vienna, said: "His [Fey's] Vienna *Heimwehr* men are clearly about to share the fate of the German Nazi storm troops, through a purging and general loss of influence in Austria."

Lineage Ancient

Prince Von Starhemberg's lineage "runs back eight centuries or so," declared Mr. Ybarra. "He is thirty-five years old. He is tall and well built . . . has a fine head and dark, heavy-lidded eyes. His usual manner has in it a touch of what his friends call shyness, and his foes sulkiness."

"When he gets excited, though, he squares his jaw, fire flashes from those heavy-lidded eyes, and his expression becomes menacing and truculent."

A participant in the Hitler beer hall *putsch* in 1923, this blue-blooded Fascist, who boasts thirty-six castles, now is friendly with Mussolini.

" . . . With true Austrian laxity, the Starhemberg dictatorship is an easy-going affair as compared to the machine-like regimentation of Hitler or Mussolini," *Review of Reviews* pointed out. "There are comic-opera aspects, for one can purchase plentiful biographies of the hated Hitler in Vienna but few of the national hero, St. Dollfuss. Outlawed Nazis, who are supposedly liquidated, argue with government officials and scold them roundly!"

Canadian Hopes from Triumph of Liberals

Highest Parliamentary Majority in Canadian History; Bennett Blames Conservative Rout on National Unrest; Social-Credit Group Wins Dozen Seats; Views of Editors

William Lyon Mackenzie King, rather short and thick-set, with a frame suggestive of great physical strength, bore out his appearance in the Canadian General Election on October 14. As leader of the Liberal Party, he rolled up the greatest parliamentary majority in The Dominion's history. The result gave the Liberals a clear-cut mandate to put in effect reciprocal trade policies and other reforms.

The trade policies of Liberalism, according to Ottawa correspondents, seemed certain to offer increased markets for American products in Canada. Also the Liberal triumph made the future of the Ottawa inter-Empire trade agreements uncertain, and it was recalled that Mr. King, who is to be the new Prime Minister, had opposed them when they were ratified three years ago.

Overturn Amazing

The Conservative Administration of Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett was routed by a vote that amazed even its bitterest enemies. Mr. Bennett attributed the Conservative defeat to the psychology of unrest in Canada. Mr. King viewed the outcome as a victory for democracy and said: "It constitutes a great deliverance, a deliverance of the people from one-man government, from mistaken policies and from autocratic leadership."

With the results of only one Province lacking, the Associated Press at Ottawa reported the line-up of the new House of Commons as follows:

"Liberals, 168; Conservatives, 41; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 7; Reconstruction, 1; Social Credit, 17; Independent-Conservative, 1; Independent-Liberal, 4; Farmer-Labor, 1; Liberal-Progressive, 2."

Minor Parties Rebuffed

New parties made a dismal showing, but as the Associated Press pointed out, in the West the Social-Credit group won more than a dozen parliamentary seats, most of them from Alberta Province, birthplace of the party.

A Dominion-wide canvass by telegraph of editorial views of the Canadian election results brought to THE LITERARY DIGEST revelations of the Canadian mind at what the Montreal *Daily Star* (Ind.) called "the most critical point" in Canada's history. Recalling that there were five parties in the campaign battle-field this newspaper said:

"The people of Canada voted against uncertainty. The confused character of the campaign and the appalling consequences that might follow a deadlock obviously frightened the voters into converting a decided preference into a stampede. Having made up their minds very fully not to return the Bennett Government to office,



© International

William Lyon Mackenzie King: Canada's future is in his hands

they wanted to make certain that they would not stumble into a result they dreaded even more—a period of fumbling intrigue, sordid bargaining and faltering futility in the face of national peril."

Additionally this daily remarked that the fundamental sanity of the Canadian people was never better proved than by their complete refusal to be led aside by emotional appeals and speculative policies. It went on:

"The groups which presented various schemes for 'cheap money and plenty of it' have been quietly put out of harm's way. Their fantastic proposals played no part whatever in the results. The Social Crediters naturally rode to a local success on the wave that is still flowing in Alberta, but their achievement was wholly local and is not likely to survive the first serious test of the Aberhart experiment."

Mandate Clear

To the Montreal *Gazette* (Ind.-Cons.) the one fact of outstanding importance in the election results was that: "The party to which the public have given their mandate will have sufficient strength in the new House to direct the business of the country without depending upon the support of any other party or group."

The Montreal *Herald* (Ind.) considered the most important result of the election not so much the tremendous swing to the Liberal Party as the "scattering to the four winds all the new parties which under one name or another represented forces of destruction. . . .

"The indication is that the people do not want mere experiments and will not have them. The people plainly indicated also that they do not want a dictator even on the Roosevelt model; that they believe stonewall protection destructive, not constructive; and that to build up the larger export trade which is vital to prosperity we must import as well as export."

National Unity

In the view of *La Patrie*, of Montreal (Ind.), the vote strongly brought out that, contrary to a common opinion, national unity is extant in Canada, racial and geographical differences notwithstanding.

In New Brunswick the *St. John Telegraph-Journal* (Ind.) expressed the opinion that because of the large majority with which King as Prime Minister will face the House he is "in the happy position of not being called upon to make deals with any other political group, and that in a large measure should tend to restore public confidence and result in a decided improvement in business conditions."

Very forcefully the Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle* (Lib.) declared:

"Canada is the first of the nations to renounce the economic nationalism which has brought disaster upon the world. Premier-Elect King is now able to open the door, to give trade and industry a chance to live, setting the country again upon its legs. He has now power to give a lead to the world in the lowering of prohibitive trade-barriers."

Support Marked

At Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, *The Journal* (Ind.-Cons.) gave expression to its disappointment as follows:

"The thing now, for all of us, is to accept the verdict, this no matter how much some of us may regret it, and to help the new Government. Mr. Mackenzie King aims to do his best for Canada, to give it good government, and we may depend upon it that, in the main, there is little he will change. Our tariff policy, our fiscal policy, our Empire policy, all the chief ends and trends of our national life—these under Mr. King will go on pretty much as before."

Among other Ontario dailies, the Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Cons.) was chiefly interested in trade relations between Canada and the United States. It recalled that since President Roosevelt obtained power from Congress about a year ago to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties with other countries, the Bennett Government had made considerable progress toward reaching a better trade understanding with the United States. This daily continued:

"Mr. Bennett has, however, made it clear that he would enter into no treaty which would not establish and maintain a reasonable, well-balanced exchange of business

between the two countries." During Mr. King's previous period in the office of the Premiership, observed the London (Ontario) *Advertiser* (Lib.) the Republican Party was in power, and it was impossible for him to obtain any reasonable agreement, and this newspaper recalled:

"Then when Mr. Roosevelt, who favors trade agreements, secured power in the United States he was met by the high tariff of Mr. Bennett at Ottawa. With Governments in both Capitals sincerely devoted to the idea of trade agreements, a reciprocity pact should be speedily achieved."

Western Canada

Moving farther westward across the Dominion: The Winnipeg (Manitoba) *Free Press* (Ind.-Lib.) said of Mr. King:

"As a national leader he persuaded his fellow countrymen to return to the paths of democratic administration in public affairs. The tariff will be used as a normal factor in the country's commercial contact and not as a weapon in a trade war."

The Regina *Leader-Post* (Ind.-Lib.) said:

"Mr. King is committed to the heartiest possible effort to push sale of wheat and other staple Canadian products abroad. He is committed to two-way trade. Mr. King has also indicated that he will do his utmost to obtain a reciprocity agreement with the United States, something also of interest to Western Canada and carrying possibilities of greater Western export business to the United States."

Prospect for Trade

The Regina (Saskatchewan) *Star* (Ind.-Cons.) declared that what effect the change of Canada's Government will have upon the negotiations for a reciprocity pact with the United States remains to be seen:

"Mr. Bennett's proposals had been definite. Mr. King's concessions, however, may be larger. Such action would increase imports from our neighbor, but the result would only be to add to the unfavorable balance of trade against Canada."

In Alberta, the Province that gave a big surprise to all Canada at the end of last August, and also attracted wide attention in the United States and in Great Britain when the new Social Credit Party won fifty-four seats out of a total of sixty-three in the Provincial Legislature, the Calgary *Herald* (Ind.) had this to say:

"The verdict is a demand for lower tariffs and greater freedom of trade. It is also a rebuke to the creation of third parties, advocating this or that ephemeral program. It devolves on the Liberal leader to carry out promises to negotiate new trade agreements with Japan, the United States, and other countries."

Twofold Job

In British Columbia, however, the Vancouver *Sun* (Ind.-Lib.) declared that the job of the new Government was twofold: "1. To release money and credit at cheap workable rates for public and private enterprise. 2. To release dammed-up surpluses of foods and goods, produced by technology, to the people."



Wide World

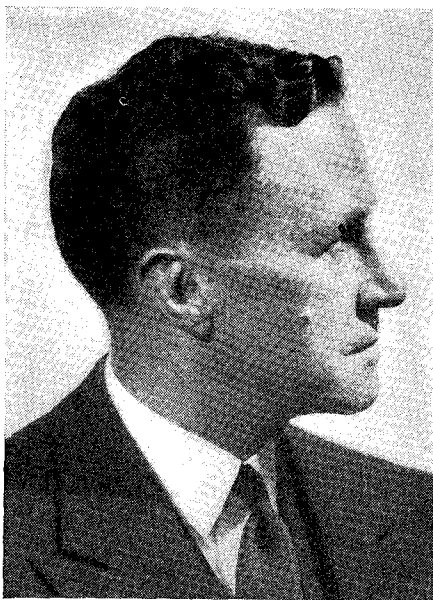


Wide World

Defeated leaders in Canadian election: Richard B. Bennett (left), Conservative, and Harry H. Stevens, who bolted the Conservatives to form the Reconstruction Party



Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, where Liberals take control of the Government



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Norman Armour, U. S. Minister to Canada, who may seek trade treaty

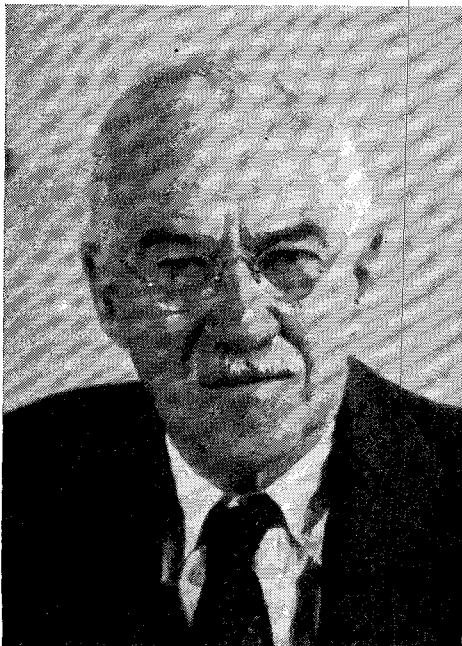


International

William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, leader of the Social Credit Party

Soldier in a Battle That Never Ends

Dr. William Hallock Park, Nearing Seventy-Two, Still Tilts His Lance Brilliantly Against Mankind's Billions of Invisible Foes; Honored With Roosevelt Medal



LITERARY DIGEST Photographs by R. H. Hoffmann

Dr. William Hallock Park, a medical foster-parent to the children of all America

At the foot of Sixteenth Street, near the banks of New York City's murky East River, tucked away behind towering gas-tanks and electrogenerating plants, stands one of the most famous laboratories in the world. Soot-covered, like the rest of the neighborhood, it is the General Headquarters of New York City's never-ending fight against disease.

From the research workers within come serums and vaccines for combating infectious diseases which once were rampant, but are now controlled by such materials as tireless workers in the grimy laboratories, in unsung and sometimes heroic labors, produce.

Over this disease-prevention laboratory presides an unostentatious, dry, quiet figure of a man; kindly, forceful Dr. William Hallock Park. He has no children of his own, but for forty years has been a sort of medical foster-parent to the children of all America.

Winner of Medal

Next Sunday evening, October 27, medical and social leaders of the country will see him receive the Roosevelt Medal for 1935, recognition for many triumphant battles against other people's diseases. Speakers will call him "a living link between science and the common life" and "a perfect type of the scientist in the service of the State." Some of them may touch concretely upon the very human story of Doctor Park's lifelong campaign against the countless billions of man's invisible enemies.

The laboratories of the New York City Department of Health are an outward expression of the character of the soft-voiced



man who dreamed of a city laboratory before any existed in the world.

He helped found it in April, 1893, when the then Commissioner of Health, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, seized upon a cholera scare to request the appropriation of necessary funds. It was the first city bacteriological laboratory in the world. To-day it is one of the most influential and famous.

"There is scarcely an area in the field of public health," said Prof. Charles Edward Amory Winslow, of the Yale University Medical School, recently, "which has not been illuminated by the light of this institution, including the bacteriology of milk control, the influence of Pasteurization on the health of infants, the epidemiology of influenza, pneumonia, measles, poliomyelitis, and scarlet fever.

Knowledge Advanced

"Doctor Park's name is and will be associated with advances in knowledge in all these special subdivisions of a limitless field."

The break came early that started the institution and its director toward fame.

In 1894, recounts Robert D. Potter in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the first full report of the development of diphtheria antitoxin by [Emil von] Behring and the methods of preparation were published in this country.

"The antitoxin consisted of blood products of animals [especially horses] that had been injected with small amounts of the toxins, or poisons, given off by the organisms causing diphtheria. The animals developed diphtheria and their bodies set about building up resistance to the disease. Behring had found that the blood com-

ponents counteracting the toxins could be separated and, when injected into humans having diphtheria, could produce a 'ready-made' protection."

A horrible, strangling, terrifying disease, diphtheria in 1894 was carrying off thousands of children in New York.

Doctor Park was interested in diphtheria. A program of diphtheria research he had suggested had promptly been adopted at Willard Parker Hospital, but it was not enough.

Inquiry in Europe

His friend, the famous Dr. Herman M. Biggs—at that time City Pathologist—was about to go abroad for the International Medical Congress at Budapest.

"Find out about antitoxin," Doctor Park requested. "Find out if it will stop diphtheria!"

Doctor Biggs attended the congress, saw demonstrations, talked with the eminent French bacteriologist Pierre Paul Emil Roux, who was giving doses of Behring's antitoxin to children. Then he cabled tersely:

"Start the horses. Antitoxin great success."

Money was needed to buy horses. The City could provide none.

Horses Purchased

"Some of us," Doctor Park told Mr. Potter, failing to mention that it was he himself who did it, "appealed to the old New York *Herald*, and it raised a fund of \$8,000. Sixty horses were purchased, and the production of diphtheria antitoxin was begun on a large scale."

Antitoxin was given away to the city's poor; the rich were permitted to help with production costs by buying stiffly-priced doses. Later, a preventive vaccine was developed, and still is used in the forms known as toxin-antitoxin and toxoid.

Fifty years ago 294 persons out of every 100,000 in New York were dying annually of diphtheria—4,530 children died in a single year. Now New York's death rate from this disease is less than two per hundred thousand; last year only 102 children died of it.

Doctor Park inoculated the millionth child in New York on May 15, 1933.

"If a child gets diphtheria nowadays," remarked the laconic scientist, "it is the parents' fault."

Attracts Notice

At twenty-eight, Doctor Park wrote "a plan for the treatment of zymotic [infectious] diseases" that won him a \$500 prize and caused professors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York to take notice of this rising young man.

When he was ten years out of medical

college, his name again broke into the newspapers. He had contracted a serious case of typhoid while working to develop a vaccine against the disease.

Fought Epidemics

There has been hardly a bacteriological campaign in the years since to which he has not made some contribution. Like a general, he has marshaled the forces of his laboratory against this front and that, striking quickly and effectively in the great epidemics since 1893: against cholera, tuberculosis, milk-borne infections, pneumonia, and influenza.

His medical articles and books brought to a focus experimental work and discoveries from all parts of the world, stimulated further work, made effective what had previously escaped notice. Doctor Park is said to be more often cited in medical literature than any other living man.

Seven years ago, when the philanthropist Jeremiah Milbank established a fund to pay for research on infantile paralysis, childhood's most dread disease to-day, the selection of Doctor Park to direct the research was almost automatic.

Vaccine Developed

Last year Mr. Milbank's fund, helped out with money from other sources, bore fruit in the form of a vaccine that may some day conquer infantile paralysis. But Doctor Park claimed none of the credit; he gave it all to young Dr. Maurice Brodie, who did the work in the New York City Laboratories.

Yet, when all that could be done with monkey subjects had been done, and it was necessary for human beings to subject themselves to tests with the vaccine, Doctor Park unhesitatingly rolled up his sleeve for the needle. Doctor Park, Doctor Brodie, and four other workers in the City Laboratories first tested on their own bodies the treatment that has since been given to protect 6,000 children in paralysis-stricken areas.

City Rule Set Aside

Doctor Park reached the age for automatic retirement under New York City regulations, two years ago. Still devoted to his life-work, he pleaded for time to finish the array of major research problems on which he was engaged, including the development of vaccines for pneumonia and infantile paralysis. The City authorities were firm. "Step down at seventy," said the rules.

Then medical societies, health workers, physicians, scientists, newspapers, and friends raised a storm that shook the foundations of New York's ancient City Hall. Authorities hastily reconsidered. To-day Doctor Park is as busy as ever in the gritty buildings where he has spent a major part of his life.

"He is in them most of the time," says the New York *World-Telegram*, "bending over stews and broths. That is all he wants.

"Pasteur and Roux and Behring, he is of that breed, and of the breed of Koch and Schaudinn and Metchnikoff. Never satisfied . . . always dreaming of a goal at the end of ten thousand futile test-tubes."

Ready-Made Mine Explosives

U. S. Bureau of Mines Learns How to Tame Pit-Blasts in Its Experimental Coal-Mine, Designed to Promote Safety



Acme

George S. Rice, former oarsman who now studies mine explosions

A serpent of flame threaded its way through a coal-mine at Bruceton, Pennsylvania, last week, flashing from one end of the workings to the other with the speed of sound, debouching out of the tunnel mouth with a loud "ka-whoom!" and a gust of black smoke.

No wailing wives or weeping children gathered around; no grim-visaged rescuers sought to enter the gas-filled pit-mouth.

Instead, a serious, interested group of mine-operators, standing at a respectful distance, congratulated engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines upon their success in experiments that will help eliminate mine disasters.

They had witnessed a "made-to-order" blast; a coal-dust explosion with all the fury of the real thing, but controlled and measured by devices government scientists have invented or adapted.

By such means it has been learned that a coal-dust explosion is not just a sudden concussion, but a complicated series of events.

Spreading Explained

"A shot produces a concussion which spreads through the air at the velocity of sound," said a recent report of the Bureau of Mines. "If ignition of coal dust follows the initial shock wave there is a rapid succession of air-waves from the explosive combustion, accompanied by a bodily forward movement of the air as a column. These waves . . . continue as far as the coal-dust explosion propagates, stirring up dust ahead of the flames. It is this forward movement with its accompanying waves raising coal dust that makes the spread of an explosion possible."

The Bureau of Mines has been interested in dust and gas explosions since about 1907, when a series of destructive mine-blasts in England, France, and the United States stirred the world with the horror and misery of such catastrophes.

The Experimental Coal-Mine was the idea of George Samuel Rice, the Bureau's ruddy, athletic, white-haired Chief Mining Engineer. Forty-eight years ago his strong frame and remarkable health made him a marked man on the rowing crew of Columbia University; he studied mining engineering at the Columbia School of Mines. One of the most energetic men in Washington, he has expended vast energy in developing the experimental mine.

Digs His Own Mine

His first plan was to buy an abandoned working, but none offered was suitable. So he decided to dig one; chose a tract, and drove a shaft into the coal levels of a region noted for explosion disasters.

The coal taken out was later used to furnish fuel for experimental blasts. Extensive underground workings permit the duplication of almost any condition encountered in a real mine. About 1,500 test explosions have been set off, some powerful enough to hurl cars and timber out of the mine-mouth and across the valley.

One important discovery relayed from the Experimental Mine to the coal-mining industry is a method of treating mine-floors with rock dust, which dilutes the coal dust and renders it non-explosive.

Miniature Bells

Every day the chimes of Big Ben in London charm British radio listeners throughout the length and breadth of England; a prophetic hook-up between bells and electrons.

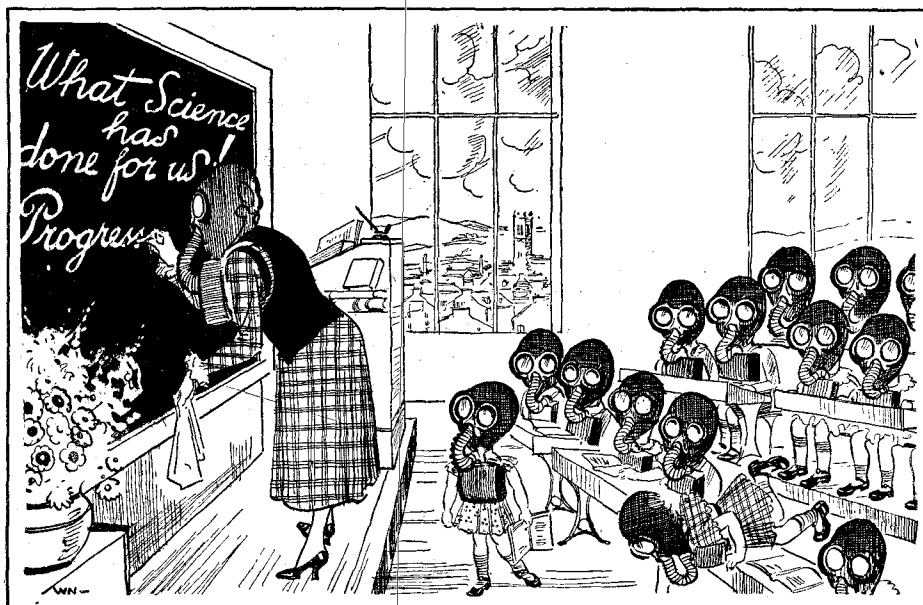
Last week, in *The Review of Scientific Instruments*, a young New York consulting physicist, Dr. G. M. Giannini, suggested how a permanent marriage between bells and electricity may convert carillons into real musical instruments, inexpensive enough so that any city or institution may own them, beautiful enough to command the attention and admiration of musicians and composers.

With electrical sound-measuring devices, bell-makers have already learned how to take most of the harsh, unpleasant tones out of bells, but the question of expense still balks purchasers. A musical instrument consisting of sequences of bells, such as the famous Riverside Church carillon in New York, costs thousands of dollars.

"Miniature bells of the same shape as large bells tuned in the same way . . . give sounds very similar to the full-sized ones," said Dr. Giannini. "In the judgment of musicians these small bells are very pleasing to the ear."

—“Sloggin’ Over Africa”

Briton Sees Children Playing at War on Riviera Beach Near Road Built by Napoleon and Muses on His Own Soldiering Days; Similar Fervor Had Sent Him to Fight Boers



Twentieth-Century Childhood Learns About It All

—The Bulletin (Glasgow)

On the same morning two items came across our desk. One, a head-line in the *New York Times*, read: “*Britain Refuses to Withdraw Fleet. . . . Increased Peril of European War.*” The other, in the *London Daily Express*, was an article by Trevor Wignall. He told of having sat, one sunny morning, on a beach on the French Riviera, not far from the Italian border. A condensation of his article follows:

This pebbly beach is strewn with prone, almost nude, brown bodies. Breasting the tiny wavelets of a turquoise ocean are a few languid swimmers.

Behind me tall palms are bowing politely to a gentle breeze. The only real noise comes from the cars and motor-cycles that continually rush along the highway that Napoleon built.

Misery to Mankind

Yet only a few miles away is the border that divides France from Italy. Not much talk of war here, but across the invisible line boomings, clashing, and all the damnations that bring misery to mankind. Musing on the madness of things as they are, and probably dozing, my attention was attracted to a troop of youths playing at soldiers. The youngest, I judged, was about twelve, and the eldest—the G.O.C.—around sixteen. Two of the nine were English.

The defending force was busily digging trenches through the pebbles. It did not take me more than about a minute to ascertain that hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia, so far as the boys were concerned, had broken out.

As they yelled and gesticulated I recalled the day when I was as alight with martial

fervor as were these children on the pebbly beach.

I was not much more than sixteen, and the illustrated magazines of the period fired me. Bayonet charges by enormous men who were obviously of the Guards. Lesser charges by smaller fellows who belonged to regiments of the line. Grandest of all, a descent down a hill, pennons flying and lances poised, of the Seventeenth Lancers.

Off to the War

It was the cavalry charge that settled me. I volunteered for the Boer War—with magnificent visions in my mind of a glossy horse, of a cloth breastplate of white across my chest, and of a lance that represented all the glory in the world.

In a dream I will never recapture I volunteered, to wake up a foot-slogger in a khaki uniform that did not fit, and with a pack and accouterments around my body that provided an ache that has not yet definitely disappeared.

Not So Brave

Reveille, that last morning, was at five. We marched to the railway station between banks of snow that at places were so high I could barely see over the tops of them. I was not so brave as I had been.

It was drifting towards afternoon when we reached Southampton. A piper played us aboard the transport, but not one among us went below until, for hours, we had waved our pitiful farewells to our folk near the sheds. My mother’s mouth was clamped shut so tightly that only a dry slit appeared on her face.

My blind father, himself the son of a

soldier—his sight mercifully was restored in later years—was standing as stiffly to attention as any Grenadier.

Cornet Blares

A cornet-player blared out the strains of “Good-by, Dolly Gray.” Somewhere on the top deck a group of Welshmen were finely harmonizing “God be with you till we meet again.” The mist that came over my eyes lasted until I fell down a stairway in the Bay of Biscay.

For the first few weeks we were on the lines of communication—easy enough, but there was a bridge near Fraserburgh Road that petrified all who had to do sentry-go on it. We had to walk its length on a pathway that was hardly wider than a plank.

Task for Blondin

Blondin, with two filled ammunition pouches knocking against his stomach and a rifle carried at the slope, would have hesitated before crossing it. When we were certified to be sufficiently blooded we joined our battalion, just outside Paardeberg.

The first shell that whistled over my head was merely a sound. The second, that sent west at least a dozen on my right, made me sick.

Memories: Helping to carry out the dysentery-dead at Bloemfontein. The night when the jam-jars and the ration-tins on the wire entanglements were hideously rattled by a creeping, moving form.

It was just prior to the dawn, and I, the sentry on guard, whipped my rifle to my shoulder and fired twice. They found, after a brigade had been aroused, that I had killed a goat. I was for it—and got it!

A Friendship

Edgar Wallace and I, both buck privates, meeting for the first time, and so beginning a friendship that lasted to his death. Marching beyond Pretoria with puttees covering my feet because the soles had dropped off my boots and no more were to be obtained.

Striving to learn how to bake a biscuit out of a handful of flour, which was the ration of the day. Marching into Pretoria, and cheering wildly with thousands of others because the war was over. Shivering, months later, in the night-bitterness before we reached Barberton. The horrifying noises twigs of trees can make when they suddenly snap in the darkness.

To-morrow, when I again come down to the pebbly beach—the sun is setting now—the boys will once more probably be there with their grisly impersonations of Italians and Abyssinians.

Well, my ear was inattentive when I was not much more than sixteen. The pity of it. The pity.

Fresh Hope for Church Unity

More Than 200 Denominations in U. S.; Eleven Recent "Weddings"; Merger Plans Suggested; Greater Economy Among Objectives



Dr. Finis S. Idleman (left): "The Church for a hundred years has never been so poor"; Dr. E. Stanley Jones (right), who urges formation of "The Church of Christ in America"

Every Sunday congregations representing more than 200 denominations in the United States gather in their respective churches to pray and worship God in separate ways.

These congregations range from fifty having fewer than 1,000 adult members each to twenty-four having more than 200,000 members each. In forms of worship they vary from those which follow a prescribed ritual to those which depend on pure emotionalism. Such, in brief, is the variety in faith and practise in the American scene to-day.

Eleven "Weddings"

However, eleven denominational "weddings" in recent years afford grounds for believing that the Protestant sects may ultimately form a larger union and thus end what the late Dr. Peter Ainslie, of the Disciples of Christ, called "the scandal of Christianity."

Beyond our country's northern border, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists have united to form the United Church of Canada, a successful and growing religious body. Across the seas Methodists have reunited in England, and the "Auld Kirk" and the United Free Church have become one body in Scotland. In Australia Methodist reunion took place twenty-two years ago. In China the end of denominational rivalry is indicated in the confusion among the converts, some of whom are said to be unable to distinguish the difference between the "little wash" (baptism at the font) and the "big wash" (immersion).

Nucleus of Unity

In the United States a nucleus of unity appears to lie in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, composed of twenty-three cooperating religious bodies, organized to manifest "the essential oneness

of the Christian Churches of America in Jesus Christ as their Divine Lord and Savior, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service, and cooperation among them."

Two recent articles in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) freshen the springs of hope that Protestant denominational currents may run together.

In one article, Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Methodist minister plenipotentiary in many foreign lands, lecturer, and author of "The Christ of the Indian Road" and other volumes, suggests that all divisive labels be dropped, and that the denominations become members of "The Church of Christ in America."

Equality and diversity would not be lost under the plan, for the member denominations would be branches of the larger body, thus: "The Presbyterian branch of the Church of Christ in America, the Episcopal branch, the Lutheran branch, the Friends' branch, the Salvation Army branch, and so on down the line."

The result of such a plan, writes Doctor Jones, "would save years of haggling over validities and special claims." Moreover, "it would leave the door open for reunion with the Latin and Greek Churches." The branches would be bound together in an outer unity which might be called "The General Assembly."

Department Proposed

In the second article, Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Minister of the Central Church of Disciples in New York City, member of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and an active member of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, suggests that the last-named body create a department of Christian unity as an integral function of its organization.

Doctor Idleman finds that the mood of the Protestant Church in general is providentially fitted for the gospel of unity.

"For example," he says, "the Church for a hundred years has never been so poor. Its poverty is not only due to the retrenchment necessary through lack of gifts and offerings, but through inherited debts. The unwarranted and unchristian competitive building program of the last two decades has left the Church generally with all but unpayable obligations. Multiplied organizations sprang up to do Christian work both at home and abroad, which were often overlapping. All these required an enormous expenditure. Therefore the Church has been left, at this present moment, in an economic debacle."

Opportunity Knocking

As Doctor Idleman listens, he hears opportunity knocking at the Federal Council's door. And, he warns, "we should not settle back nor down, content with our old traditions or our uneconomical and unchristian denominationalism."

"It will hardly be denied," comments *The Christian Century* editorially, "that the Church has a less significant place in the total body of interests of the modern American churchman than in the total body of interests of our Christian forebears." In the shock of the depression, *The Christian Century* sees good reason to hope that the idealism of unity will be reinforced by the practical necessity for it.

Thus might end "the scandal of Christianity."

Mexico's War on Religion

Reporting last week on its investigation into the religious situation in Mexico, a mixed committee appointed by the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities asserted that "the deliberate purpose of the [Mexican] Government's policy is not merely the correction of alleged abuses, but the extirpation of all religion in the country."

The findings of this committee "jibe" with the observations of Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, Emeritus, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who recently said that "the clear trend of the Mexican State is atheistic." They square, too, with the opinion of the Most Rev. Francis Clement Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma City, that the effort of the Mexican Government is to wipe out all religion.

The special committee of the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities went to Mexico last summer. It says that the Mexican Government's policy justifies strong protest by the friends of religious liberty in other lands.

The members of the deputation were Dr. Philip Marshall Brown, former Professor of International Law at Princeton (a Protestant); Carl Sherman, former Attorney General of the State of New York (a Jew); and William Franklin Sands, diplomat of many years' experience in Central and South America (a Roman Catholic).

Charleston (and Gershwin) Provide Folk-Opera

"Porgy and Bess," Its Structure Intact, Furnishes a Rich, Brawling Theme for a Native Tale With Music, and Arouses Manhattan Cheers for Its Composer



Vandamm

Three who helped to make a great American opera: (left to right) John Bubbles as "Sportin' Life," Todd Duncan as Porgy, Anne Brown as Bess

Fourteen months ago, Al Jolson, a celebrated burnt-cork minnesinger ready to give one or both knees to the work of bringing a "mammy" song to opera, suggested to the Theater Guild that it could do a lot worse than convert "Porgy" into an American folk opera. His suggestion was buttressed by the willingness of Jerome Kern to spread himself upon a piano and achieve a score.

The directorate of the Guild nodded sagely and admitted that all that Mr. Jolson said so earnestly was indubitably true; so true, indeed, that it had commissioned George Gershwin to perform the feat seven months earlier.

Notable Negro Plays

Twice in its turning the American theater has come up with a negro play which was inherently, magnificently negro and not a moon-faced plantation fantasy cooked up by some Broadway juggler who never had been south of Forty-Second Street.

The first of these was "Porgy," which, seven years ago, rose up like a black charm out of the heady pages of the novel of the same name. The second, of course, was "The Green Pastures," which, likewise, was novel-born.

"Porgy," having lived as novel and play, now, after an almost hallowed retirement, comes vividly, melodiously back to life as a folk-opera from the gifted, if occasionally twitted, piano of Mr. Gershwin.

The Manhattan First Audience seldom has been so stirred as at the premiere when, singing a simple, but brawling, Charleston folk-story, a company of richly endowed Negroes performed the retitled "Porgy and Bess" and established in musical history a native opera of generous proportion.

DuBose Heyward, peeping into the Catfish Row of his South Carolina city, found the spiced, gorgeous elements of his novel. Later, in collaboration with his wife, Dorothy Heyward, a dramatist, they made the play. Now, using the play, George Gershwin's score and Ira Gershwin's superb lyrics, the opera is made.

The Man

George Gershwin is lank, solemn and looks upon his works with no trace of deprecation. The man from whom all this blessed music flows is the source of a hundred small but puncturing jests. He goes at oil-painting with a profound zeal and, when not splashing paint on canvas, his pointed, long and restless fingers are slashing at piano keys, beating out of them the rhythms and melodies which have made him famous.

Twice contemporary dramatists have tilted at him in stage caricatures. Only last week, in a new musical comedy, one character is made to say: "I have invited George Gershwin—he has promised NOT to play." A year ago a friend, George Kaufman, made a savage caricature of him in "Merrily We Roll Along."

For years he had a penthouse on Riverside Drive. It made nice ballyhoo for sight-seeing bus-guides. They would point to the sky and tell the tourists that "Gershwin lives up there." It pleased him: but not so much that it prevented him from moving when his cloud-high rancho became too confined for the nervous, jerky pacing in which he indulges when the pressure of composing is hot on him.

Drama- and music-critics, arm in arm, assigned themselves to the premiere of "Porgy and Bess." Only one New York

play-critic has a musical background; the rest could not trust themselves to a true estimation of the score. The music-critics were in similar case: they were ready and eager to appraise the music, unwilling to consider the dramatic aspects of the libretto.

George Gershwin emerged from this duet of critical examination handsomely.

Felicitous Jazz

Describing the felicity of the jazz rhythms, the camp-meeting spiritual, and similar excesses of native negro music, W. J. Henderson, music-critic for the New York Sun, adds, "but it was many miles from opera."

"The music of the wake scene was excellently made," he points out, "and had a stirring effect on the audience . . . and there was something more than merely catching in 'O Doctor Jesus,' the prayer which ended the second act. It must suffice to say that the music as a whole is perfectly suited to the book, that it has indisputable character and a grip on the attention of an audience."

Not at all hampered by such restraints of opinion is Gilbert Gabriel, of the New York American, the only drama-critic who was a music-critic in his early career.

"Out of that not so ancient Guild success of 'Porgy' . . . emerges an opera now, a truly American folk-opera, if ever there'll be a truly American folk-opera or, for that matter, a truly American folk."

It is Lawrence Gilman, precise music critic for the New York Herald Tribune, who gets at the operatic matters quickest.

"It is more typically an opera than, for example, the Metropolitan's 'Emperor Jones,' for Mr. Gershwin has done a completer job of transmutation than Mr. Gruenberg did, and has seen his drama in terms more frankly musical."

Some Critical Division

Curiously, there was sharp division of opinion on the parts of the opera. Some critics called his rhythmic, native songs best, others called the choral interludes either arid or musicianly, according to their tastes. Mr. Gilman was distressed by the more negroid passages, saying:

"Perhaps it is needlessly Draconian to begrudge Mr. Gershwin the song-hits which he has scattered through his score and which will doubtless enhance his fame and popularity. Yet they mar it. They are a blemish on its musical integrity. You wonder how the composer of the magnificent choral scenes of this opera could stoop to such easy and such needless conquests."

The answer, possibly, is that Mr. Gershwin felt it essential to provide his Negroes with rhythms and harmonics natural to them, natural to the scene and mood.

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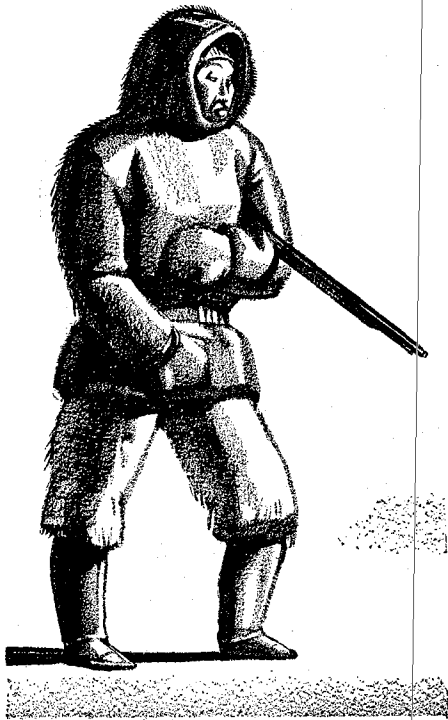
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Book Report



From "Salamina," by Rockwell Kent, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company

"This is a hunter—winter style: reindeer above, dog skin below, mittens of seal"

Salamina. By Rockwell Kent. 336 pp. illus. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; \$3.75.)

Rockwell Kent, an artist, has become to Greenland what Dr. Wilfred Grenfell became to Labrador. Fleeing the classic garret of Bohemian civilization and spurning the luxurious havens hospitably flung open by his curiously haunting pictures of ships and stars and lumpy seas, he sought out a bleak and uninviting place in which to set up his easel, so far from the distractions of progress that it became necessary to call his voyage the Kent Greenland Subpolar Expedition, 1931-1932.

A geographical sketch drawn by himself reveals the commercial contact which art for art's sake has established in this day of arctic and antarctic exploration. As strange as the ways of Salamina, the Eskimo widow, are such designations as General Electric Company Ice-Cap; Pan-American Airways Corporation Ice-Cap; even Harcourt, Brace and Company Ice-Cap; yet they compare favorably with the grateful acknowledgments of adventurers at the other side of the globe who have put upon the map the Rockefeller Range and Hearst Land.

Modern Miracles

Mr. Kent, for all his artistic ways, was up to date; he had the consolation of a primus stove and a short-wave radio set, items which would have spelled miracles to ill-fated Sir John Franklin and which, tho taken as a matter of course, were not without a determining value even at a time when Mr. Kent was reinvestigating what he calls "necessity."

Throughout his book he is astonished and profoundly impressed by the meagerness of

the Greenlanders' fare and the happiness the natives derive from it. The inescapable deduction is that gasoline transportation, central heating plants, and Sybaritic *table d'hôtes* have made of us a soft people, tho, try as he will, Mr. Kent will convert precious few Americans to seal meat as a staple diet, and there is something to be said for a scheme of living which does not involve scraping icicles off the ceiling in the morning. A frosty chill puts a coat of white upon many of these episodes, so that most will be well content to leave to Mr. Kent the experience of rhapsodic adventure while dwelling among the Greenlanders and prefer vicariously to enjoy his thrills.

Slant-Eyed Paragon

Meet then, Salamina, a slant-eyed paragon who, tho Eskimo, was under the skin even as *The Colonel's Lady*, so that in the end Mr. Kent was compelled to drive her forth, that he might address himself in peace to the task of writing. Her solicitations were without number, but her tears were copious.

The long face and the muffled sob were mighty weapons in Igdlorssuit, even as they once swayed empires in Europe and have won a new winter's fur coat in Philadelphia or Moline; the chief difference seems to have been that Salamina looked upon her dismissal as a public disgrace, albeit her principal duties were the washing of clothes, the cleaning of pots and pans and what is generally regarded among us as hard menial labor.

The Eskimo women seem to regard it as a privilege to wait hand and foot upon the male and take as much pride in their housewifery as Aunt Julie used to take in her wild-strawberry preserves and Grandma took in her patchwork quilts; but it should be recorded that Salamina had no misgivings about the value of the services thus rendered and, in the end, the break-up was a selfish squabble over money, which even in Greenland is the root of all evil.

There is excitement in these pages, with battles against blizzard and broken ice; with dogs that ran off and with natives who threatened to strike if they didn't get more pay, for all that they had been hired



"This is the dear old wife of Pavia Amosen, bringing water to make coffee for him"

above the prevailing schedule. And there was the short-wave set, so that, despite the red tape of the paternalistic Danish Government, the "heroine between the lines" was finally reunited with the artist in his chosen refuge. The various women who waited upon Mr. Kent had their eccentricities; but the relation between master and servant was never as we have known it.

Tales from old men; hospitality from nearly all; holiday dancing—they have a way of life up there where depression means scarcity of seals and halibut, rather than bank foreclosures and unemployment.

Chills and Exaltations

Written with a frank enthusiasm and no reserve concerning exclamation marks, Mr. Kent's account carries his reader over the ice-barrier, through chills and occasional exaltations. With an artist's quick sympathy, he adopted Greenland's ways and with a gentleman's nice feeling, did it without condescension.

Perhaps the sponsors of his expedition rejoiced in the discovery of the ice-caps but the reader will rejoice mostly in the discovery of another life upon this globe which is brought closer home by the author's illustrations.

Thomas Craven, celebrated art-critic, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, has called Mr. Kent "a man of great talent and a superb craftsman in every department of art."

"When he does not feel the burden of profound utterance, and lays aside his symbolical properties, his work is fresh and convincing," Mr. Craven added. "In his less pretentious pictures . . . he is a creative artist of real distinction. The mood is genuine, the poetry spontaneous, the execution flawless."

Worth Reading

"**Boston and the Boston Legend.**" By Lucius Beebe. 372 pp. illus. (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company; \$5.) In which a man-about-town recalls great toddies of ancient caravansaries with greater enthusiasm and considerably greater accuracy than various historical matters; amusing.

"**Red Sky in the Morning.**" By Robert P. Tristram Coffin. 288 pp. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$2.50.) Or, what lies, for the eye of the novelist, behind the stern and rock-bound coast of Maine.

"**Old Home Town.**" By Rose Wilder Lane. 309 pp. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; \$2.) For those who were very young in the early 1900's, yet have not forgotten their youth.

Cancer of the Breast?

*Many women who fear that
they have breast cancer
are worrying without cause*

Most "lumps" in the breast are not cancer. But the dangers of untreated cancer of the breast are so great that every woman owes it to herself to discover the true nature of any lump, or other unusual condition, as soon as she becomes aware of it.

Breast cancers are being treated successfully—frequently without disfigurement. It appears, from the experience of a large number of cancer experts, that about 70 per cent of all cases, when treated properly and before the cancer has spread beyond the breast, show no return after five years. The chances of permanent cure are greatly increased if the condition is treated in the very earliest stage

Breast cancer occurs at almost any age but mainly among women over forty. After a woman reaches the age of thirty, careful examination of the breasts should always be a part of her periodic health examination. Husbands should urge their wives to have examinations regularly.

Whenever a lump is discovered in the breast, a careful and exact study should be made to determine whether it is definitely cancer, possibly cancer, or not cancer at all. Your physician will probably recommend that the diagnosis be made by a specialist. In its early stages a breast cancer usually yields to expert use of surgery, with or without the help of X-rays or radium. Safety lies in prompt action.



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

On the Current Screen



Madeleine Renaud as the servant who takes care of the waif in "La Maternelle"

For two years no transatlantic liner has prowled itself to a Manhattan pier without disgorging at least one dewy-eyed, sob-wracked voyager eager to announce that if it were not for the granitic New York motion-picture censors the "greatest picture ever made" would be available to American screen patrons.

The censors, finally worn down by the increasing clamor, have relented. "La Maternelle," a French film to make international picture history, has been shown in New York City and the critics have not recovered yet.

Quietly, almost wistfully, this tremendously affecting and forceful picture was slipped, last week, into the tiny, side-road 55th Street Playhouse.

London had called it "the best work of direction seen in years." Vienna called it a masterpiece; Berlin, a superb achievement; Zurich unhesitatingly ranked it among the finest films ever made anywhere.

Trick Accomplished

"La Maternelle," known in English as "Children of Montmartre," is a flawless realization of a trick which ever has defied American directors. Eisenstein, the Russian, has accomplished the feat. The Germans have come close to it.

The trick is that of seizing upon the untrained, almost unsuspecting individuals of the crowd and using them simply, unadorned in the making of a mass film. Hollywood is so convinced that only a highly publicized name can attract customers into the film theaters that it rarely attempts the trick of using the pliable crowd to make effective, dramatic picture-content. King Vidor has tried it and found it more difficult than it looks. René Claire, the French Director, has tried it and made a glamorous reputation for himself.

"La Maternelle" is the picture story of the influence of a day-nursery on the lives of the poor children and their parents in the slum in which it and they are located.

Jean Benôit-Levy, director, looked upon 250 authentic waifs and gutter-urchins, neglected, underfed, frightened, pale little derelicts, before he found the fifty or sixty who work through the film.

His miraculous discovery was eleven-year-old Paulette Elambert, a *Cinderella* of the Montmartre streets so poignant and heart-breakingly real that, at once, Hollywood's bright children virtually become grimacing puppets by comparison. Her whole tragic, disorderly life had been lived in the slums. The cast, the director, cameramen, all were extraordinarily kind to her, patient with her, and, at the end, they showed her the completed, edited film. Breathlessly they awaited the child's reaction to it, this black and white mirror of her squalid life.

"I did not know," she said simply, "that I ever had been so unhappy."

The Magazine of the National Board of Review, which seldom indulges in capers of praise, forsakes all reticence when it contemplates this waif.

Tragic Sensibility

"Not since Chaplin and 'The Kid' have the movies discovered a child actor with the tragic sensibility of Paulette Elambert as *Marie*, the stringy little daughter of one of Montmartre's lesser lights of love, who deserts her for a sloop-eyed sneak-thief and a boat ride. *La Maternelle* is the maid of all work, with a hidden collegiate past, who proffers affection and a lace collar for the concerts of the *cabaret dansant*; and it is the threat of her marriage that sends the child to the Seine to try suicide.

"This Elambert is no infant Garbo, but her intensity veins the film," says this critic, and adds a "doubt that Mr. Samuel Goldwyn would take a chance on her," a child "with a peaked face and little to recommend her to the casting director but her large eyes, her full and wavering mouth, and a trick of *trailing* her shoulders when life becomes too much for her."

The film was made from the Goncourt prize novel by Leon Frapic. The Elambert child plays opposite the trained actress, Madeleine Renaud, of the Comédie Française, and never, it ought to be added, with less than distinction.

Story Is Simple

The story is simplicity itself. Deprived of her mother's affection, the little girl transfers her fierce devotion to *Rose*, a servant in the day-nursery. *Rose* is kind, sympathetic; harshness never is apparent in her tone, no matter how provoking the slum children may be. The superintendent of the nursery engages himself to *Rose* and the child learns of the approaching marriage. Appalled, afraid for her future, she rushes to the river and attempts suicide. She is saved and *Rose*, recognizing the cause of the child's desolation, prevails on her fiancé to adopt the little girl.

The critic for the National Board of Re-



Paulette Elambert, as the waif in "La Maternelle," astonishes the critics

view, looking upon all the children, adds:

"It is amazing the way the adults run amuck into relief against the candid eyes and savage humor of the children. These infant apaches are shaggy and bilious; they know nothing of 'mike' technique, fan mail, gold powder or Sorbonne French. They swallow pennies, gather lilies from ash-barrels, improve their eyelashes without recourse to Max Factor and sing gravely in the wash-room."

Pitiful Lives

Leo Mishkin, in the *New York Morning Telegraph*, can not see the adults for the children; even the frail story becomes secondary to him.

"No, it is not the story that makes the picture," he explains. "Rather, it is the tender, heart-breaking scenes of the day-nursery—the children, scrubby-faced, dirty, dredged up from the gutters of Paris, coming into contact with love and kindness for the first time in their pitiful lives. There is that little boy who didn't know how to smile, there is that other little boy who stole a wilted flower from a garbage can to give to *Rose*, there is that little girl who locked the door on her drunken father because there already were too many children in the family."

Mr. Benôit-Levy assigned Mlle. Renaud, the star, to the work of being a mother to the children during the filming of the picture.

"Never did I coach the children," he says, "for a child in that case may become a bad actor in forty-eight hours. My children always believed they were really in a *maternelle* [day-nursery] and we all did our best to prevent them from thinking that they were playing rôles in a motion-picture."

It is Richard Watts, Jr., in the *New York Herald Tribune*, who sees how well the director succeeded:

"He has directed so well that his grown-up actors are almost as good as his histrionic children."

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National Defense

Sea Power—Bulwark of Peace

President's Cruise Dramatizes Naval Defense; Second Roosevelt Happy About Preparedness; More Ships and Men Sought

Four ruffles—low, continuous drum-beats, more subdued than a roll—resound. Bugles blare the call to attention. "The Star Spangled Banner" is played. The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy is leaving the cruiser *Houston*, on which he has spent three glorious weeks.

On the quarter-deck, in full-dress frock-coat, golden epaulets aglitter, stands Capt. Walter B. Woodson, U.S.N., tall, lean, square-shouldered Virginian, with his forty-seven officers. A guard of honor of fifty Marines and their two officers present arms. A twenty-one-gun salute begins to crash out from the *Houston's* pompoms.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by his naval and military aides, passes between eight side-boys, four on each side of the gang-plank, as the bos'n tootles on his whistle. The *Houston's* rail is manned by 472 bluejackets, each at arm's length from the next.

Down from the mainmast comes a dark blue flag with a white star in each corner, and the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded by a rope, in the center, as the twenty-first shot begins to echo from the shore. The rope around the nation's armorial bearings is President Roosevelt's idea, a token of the maritime interest of the President who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the trying seven years of 1913 to 1920.

To Mark Navy Day

A few days after debarking, October 28, to be exact, he will lead the nation in celebration of Navy Day.

Generally, Navy Day falls on October 27, birthday of another Roosevelt, Theodore, who also was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in a trying period before another war. His efforts as Assistant Secretary contributed vitally to the success of American squadrons in the Spanish War.

"T.R." believed in being ready as a preventive of war, pointing out the results of unpreparedness in the preface to his first book, "The History of the Naval War of 1812." As President, he sought persistently to build up the Navy's power and prestige.

When, in 1907, he sent the Battle Fleet around the world, he did so partly to call the attention of the Powers to America's potential sea power, and, partly, to dramatize American naval needs for the people.

That is why his birthday has been picked to dramatize the Navy for Americans once a year. But, this year, October 27 is Sunday, so Navy Day is the day afterward.

Happy About Defense

This Navy Day the present Roosevelt will have reason to be happy about the first line of defense. All told, there are sixteen battle-ships, twenty-five cruisers, 215 destroyers, four aircraft-carriers, eighty-four submarines, and 481 air-planes.

But more are needed to bring the Navy up to Treaty strength, altho a well-balanced program is well under way. Bronzed and fit, the President, back at his desk in the White House, soon will talk over the need for Navy replacement building with Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson. Also, the Navy wants for these fine, new ships more men.

At present, there are only a few more than enough enlisted men to fill the Yankee Stadium at New York City (capacity, 80,000). By June 30, 1937, the Navy wants nearly enough to fill the Coliseum at Los Angeles (capacity, 105,000). Even that



Every day is Navy Day to him

would be only 85 per cent. of the complement needed for a Treaty Navy.

Treaties and conferences came up last week at Secretary of the Navy Swanson's press conference, when "the walrus-mustached Virginian was caught flatfooted far off first-base" by an adroitly inquisitive reporter, John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson report from Washington, in the New York *Daily News*.

Conference Envoy

"Whom, Mr. Secretary, shall you send to represent this country at the London Naval Conference?" the questioner asked.

Neither the President nor Secretary of State Cordell Hull as yet has suggested that America even would sit in, if, as, and when another naval conference is held. But Secretary Swanson took another puff at his cigarette, waved his hand at an astonished naval officer sitting beside him, and said jovially:

"I'm going to send Admiral Standley here—he did a mighty good job at the last Conference."

The white-haired Chief of Naval Operations, William H. Standley, saw the fire-cracker in the remark and jumped up in

Politicians ignore it— Brain trusters scorn it— Business men take it for granted!

FOR the last five years, Federal and State agencies have tried to relieve unemployment by "made-work". Ways and means of creating jobs have challenged the ingenuity of those in government who believe that a job is better than a dole. But how were jobs created before the depression came?

The ABC of Economics

As an advertising agency, it has been our privilege to see the inside of the American economic system during the past 60 years and more. We have sat in the councils of management. We have studied the problems of sales and have translated the virtues of a product into the most compelling appeal we could command in order to sell the goods of our customers. And then what happened?

As sales increased, jobs were created. As volume grew, there were more jobs inside the plants whose products we helped to sell. More jobs, too, in the plants of those whose raw materials were used. When the railroads shipped more goods, more freight cars were needed, more handlers employed. In distribution, jobbers and retailers in turn employed more sales people. All this has been an every day routine in the operation of the American economic system. Business Men take it for granted. Politicians ignore it. Brain Trusters scorn it.

America Builds from Within

But the American economic system has been built by jobs made from within and not from without. By jobs that resulted from ever greater sales ability and sales strength as spread throughout the nation by advertising—salesmanship-in-print.

In the past 63 years we have invested for clients, upwards of \$500,000,000 in advertising—\$180,000,000

of that amount in the last five years of depression. Billions in sales accrued to our clients as a result of investing this money. Employment for hundreds of thousands of men was thus created. A million retailers made their mark-up on millions of sales. Freight loadings swelled. Banks turned their money. Ships loaded their cargoes. And dividend checks got into the mail.

Salesmanship-in-Print Turns Dollars into Jobs

All these things happened because someone appealed successfully to the millions to buy. Because someone accelerated the quick exchange of goods with advertising, which Lord & Thomas defined 30 years ago as *Salesmanship-in-Print*.

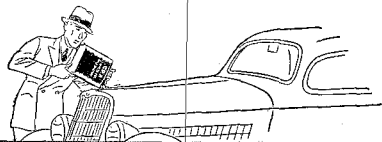
True salesmanship-in-print is a great deal more than the mere writing of copy. It is a commercial concept as wide as the field of human imagination and emotion. It is the vital stuff of which commerce is made. And the men who can apply its principles with mastery and creative fire are few indeed. Yet they are here at Lord & Thomas—they have *always* been here. Men with the *feel* for ideas that *sell*. Men who know that advertising success, like all commercial success, depends on getting big men behind you: *Men Who Can Sell the Most for the Money*.

Jobs Made from Within

If America's recovery is to be real, it must, as always before, rest securely on jobs made from *within* American business. Politicians ignore this. Brain Trusters scorn it. But Business Men who win, take it for granted. And in giving irresistible buying Reasons-Why to the millions with money, salesmanship-in-print creates jobs for the other millions, which means a Real Recovery.

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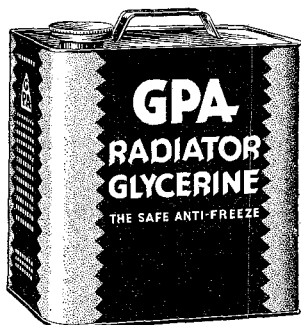


think no more about anti-freeze till spring



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G. P. A. protects against rusting in your cooling system. Won't injure Duco. Doesn't cause leakage. And it's low in price.



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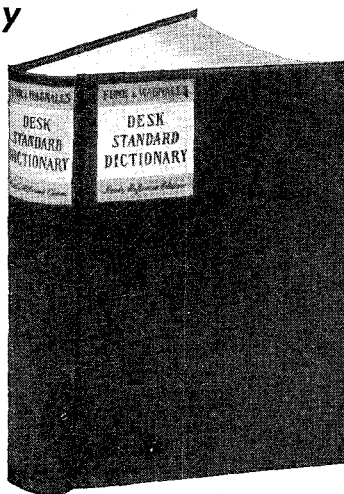
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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

protest, but the Secretary insisted that he and no other would represent the United States Navy.

Virtually boss of the biggest war-ship building job in American history, Admiral Standley is an exceptional naval officer, both mentally and physically. He is small and stocky, with a little, pointed nose. Better than most of his colleagues, he understands what the Navy is all about, especially from the political side.

Quiet and reticent, he sticks to his last, doesn't care much for social life in Washington, but appears only occasionally at intimate, informal affairs.

He shoots one of the best golf-games at the Army and Navy Country Club, usually keeping below eighty. He is sixty-two years old.

In the Philippine Insurrection, the American Fleet lay in the Gulf of Lingayen. The *insurrectos* were on the other side of the mountain, trading pot-shots with blue-jackets. Somebody had to climb the mountain and map their position. Young Ensign Standley of California took a quartermaster, wallowed breast-deep through a bog, traversed the mountain, climbed a tall tree, and began to sketch.

Offered to Trade

Bullets zipped around, but he came out with a legible map which helped to clear out the rebels. He received a special commendation and advanced steadily through all the ranks in the Navy.

Many think he is a clever diplomat, but not in the usual way. At the London Naval Conference last year, Japan's delegates were getting very heated about what they called American naval supremacy. Admiral Standley broke in with an offer to trade navies with Japan. That ended the argument.

In the November *Scientific American* (Navy Number), Admiral Standley couples the founding of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis with America's progress in science and engineering. In a foreword to the issue, he writes:

"That science has been the handmaiden of the Navy during the past ninety years is largely due to the wise foresight of Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft in founding the United States Naval Academy in 1845.

Academy Gets Credit

"Then, we had but two reliable seagoing steamers which were considered as merely auxiliary to a Navy of sailing ships. The advances which have meantime transposed our floating forces into marvels of applied science are in great part a product of Naval Academy education combined with practical experience afloat."

His task, as Chief of Naval Operations, is to see that the Navy is the nation's first line of defense.

The first Roosevelt insisted: "A good Navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace."

And the second Roosevelt has added this to definitions of American naval policy that began with George Washington:

"The Navy is not only the first line of defense, but it is the most important line of defense."

Current Events

October 14.—Officials of National Youth Administration in New York announce that as they could not find jobs for relief-applicants, the money would be granted outright.

Before 7,000 delegates to National Safety Council, at Louisville, Kentucky, Governor Hoffman of New Jersey outlines campaign to reduce motor-vehicle fatalities 35 per cent. by 1940.

Andrew W. Mellon gives more than \$10,000,000 additional for construction of art gallery at National Capital, having already granted paintings and other articles valued at \$40,000,000.

October 15.—Door-to-door check-up on health starts under Government sponsorship, 6,000 workers to cover ninety-five cities and towns, getting data in a chronic-illness survey.

U.S.S. Mahan, second destroyer of United States Fleet named in honor of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, is launched at Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, New York.

United States Office of Indian Affairs announces that unless Government gives aid quickly, 100,000 Indians will face starvation or freezing next winter.

New type Navy seaplane, with pontoons that fold into wings, ends 3,387-mile record flight from Panama to Alameda, California.

The wholly Democratic Texas legislature moves to have Negroes excluded from National Convention of Party.

October 16.—A quick-setting concrete that can be walked on twenty minutes after it is molded demonstrated by Karl P. Billner at New Haven, Connecticut.

Damage claims filed by persons injured while working on relief projects will cost Government \$28,000,000, according to officials of United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

October 17.—Navy announces plans to build vast air-patrol fleet for both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. As a nucleus sixty duplicates of the record-breaking seaplane *XP3Y-1* have been ordered. Focal bases will be at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Seattle, Washington, and Norfolk, Virginia.

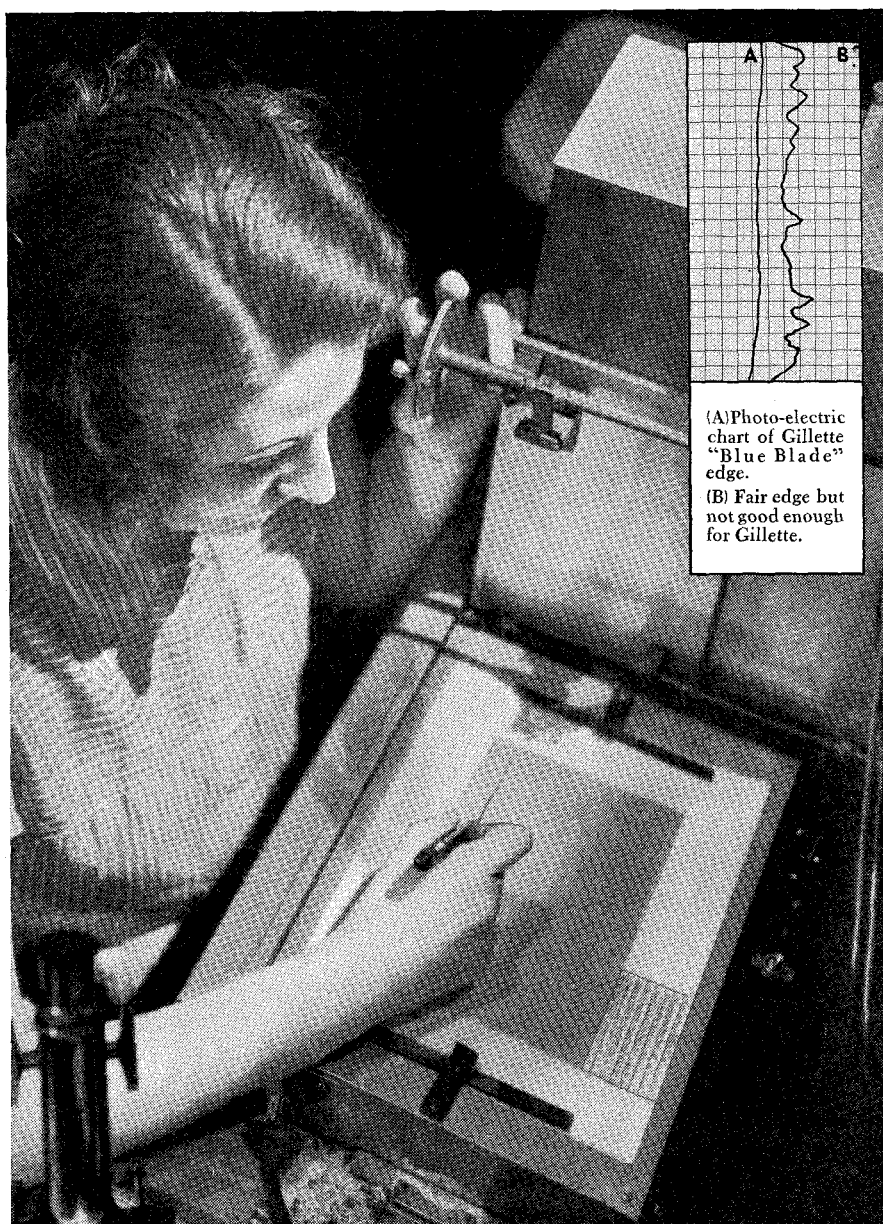
Army air-plane runs into electric wire during maneuvers near Columbus, Ohio, and falls on column of soldiers from Fort Hayes, injuring six.

American Federation of Labor, protesting repression of trade unions in Germany, asks American sports-organizations not to participate in 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

October 18.—Boycott of British Empire goods urged on all Italians and their sympathizers in United States at concluding session of National Convention of Sons of Italy at Boston.

Between eight and twelve thousand hosiery workers go on strike at Philadelphia.

Elaborate narcotic cutting-plant seized along with six operators and \$20,000 in narcotics in raid at New York.



(A) Photo-electric chart of Gillette "Blue Blade" edge.
(B) Fair edge but not good enough for Gillette.

IT TAKES A *beam of light* TO MEASURE THEIR SHARPNESS

STARTLING but true is this amazing statement—no human eye—not even with the aid of the highest power microscope—has ever seen the cutting edge of a Gillette "Blue Blade." Imagine a blade so infinitely keen that its edges are actually invisible!

Yes—it takes a beam of light cast along the cutting edges to measure the amazing sharpness of the Gillette "Blue Blade." The photo-electric tester—an exclusive instrument designed and developed by Gillette—is a constant check on quality. Every hour of the day samples from the various blade machines

are submitted to the sharpness tester for examination. Each blade must measure up to Gillette standards.

And in test after test the Gillette "Blue Blade" has proved far keener than other makes of blades examined. Note typical comparison above. Millions of dollars have been expended in equipment and experiments to give you better shaves.

Learn for yourself. Slip a Gillette "Blue Blade" in your razor and see how it skims across your face. Assure yourself one quick easy shave after another. Ask your dealer for Gillette "Blue Blades" today.

Reputable merchants give you what you ask for. In stores where substitution is practised—INSIST ON

GILLETTE BLUE BLADES
NOW 5 for 25¢ • 10 for 49¢

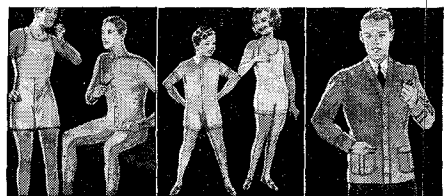




When it strikes—too late to wish you had taken precaution. Duofold's modern fabric in two thin layers with air space between—gives you unequalled protection, without sacrificing comfort. Warm, but not heavy, it conserves bodily heat better than thicker, bulkier fabrics. Inner layer, all soft cotton next the skin. Outer layer contains wool but it can't touch you. No itch or irritation. Your health suggests a trial. All styles for men, women, children, and infants. Now, men's union suits \$3.00 and up; 2 piece \$1.75 and up. Other styles are priced proportionately. Slightly higher west of Rockies.

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The Open Forum

Thank You

Sir:—Altho somewhat belated, I want to congratulate you upon your wonderful cover on the issue of September 28 last.

This cover very cleverly tells the story of modern warfare. There was a time when men of war combated men of war; but to-day, with modern developments, non-combatants, who include women and children, are the victims. Thus does war approach its ultimate absurdity, annihilation.

Chelsea, Massachusetts. JOHN PERKINS.

"... Better Than the Rest."

Sir:—I have read considerable praise for your magazine in The Open Forum in the last few months and I hope you will give me space to present the other side.

I can't see that THE LITERARY DIGEST is so very praisable. Like all the rest, it wants to make money, and its own policy happens to be the holding and increasing of its popularity. True enough, I have read fifteen hundred and sixty issues in the past thirty years, but that was only because I liked it so much better than the rest.

M. D. NEIGHBORS.
Santa Ynez, California.

Bouquet

Sir:—THE LITERARY DIGEST is indispensable to me and I look forward to each issue with a great deal of anticipation. Its news is so timely and so well-chosen and presented so simply that it is a great aid to the average reader and the scholar at the same time.

FREDERIC M. PUMPHREY.
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Democrat

Sir:—The letter of Mr. Johnson of Minneapolis in October 12 issue anent the definition of "Republican" in the Oxford Dictionary led me to look up the word "Democrat" in the same work. Here it is: "Democrat—opposed to Republican and supporting State, local and individual liberty against Federal powers."

Who's loony now?
Leesburg, Fla. WILLIAM FLETCHER.

Drunken Drivers

Sir:—I notice in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 5, a cartoon on drunken driving which is a good illustration. I also notice the big daily papers here in Texas are having a lot to say about drunken driving; but isn't this what the wets voted for when they voted for repeal? I know I have heard for several years that whisky and gasoline would not mix. What are the wets going to do about it?

Stamford, Texas. IRVIN THOMAS.

Clergy and Politics

Sir:—It would seem to me more in keeping with propriety if religion and politics were regarded as separate and distinct issues.

Therefore, if the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith (the late Senator Huey Long's right-hand bower) wishes to assume the rôle of a politician, why doesn't he step down off his celestial pedestal and enter the political game wholeheartedly?

Virginia. ALMA H. BECK.

Teachers' Oath

Sir:—Twenty States are now enforcing statutes which require teachers to subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Six States passed such legislation for the first time this year.

Contrary to alarmist opinion, an oath is not the beginning of educational regimentation. It promotes public confidence in the integrity of teachers, and it elevates them to their rightful place as public officers. At the same time it bars from the teaching profession persons who are opposed to constitutional government.

FRANKLIN L. BURDETTE.
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.



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Supreme Court

Sir:—Mr. Allen White of Milwaukee, in the October 5 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST seems to be laboring under the impression that the Supreme Court consists of seven Justices, when it is a pretty well-known fact that there is one Chief Justice and eight associates. If Mr. White wishes to reduce the number to seven, no one could possibly object. It would mean a saving of \$40,000 a year.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. GEORGE W. LYON.

Sir:—Mr. Allen White of Milwaukee thinks that the Supreme Court's power should be restricted so that the Supreme Court can't challenge the constitutionality of the legislation of our President and Congress. Any democratic nation would rather accept the opinion of nine learned men upon the constitutionality of a product of legislation than the opinion of one man, the President. Congress itself has been known to make mistakes.
Dallas, Texas. CHARLES MANDEVILLE.

Bible Teaching

Sir:—In your issue of September 21 an article says that teaching of the Bible is falling off. As long as schools and colleges employ teachers who do not believe in the Bible and scoff and ridicule at the teachings, this will continue. Why not hire instructors who pretend to believe what they are teaching?
Waterloo, Iowa. MRS. E. CHRISTENSEN.

Wolf! Wolf!

Sir:—No wonder that Hoover, the Liberty League and their kangaroo court of fifty-eight lawyers shiver in their boots at every New-Deal mention of the Constitution. Look at what the Constitution has done for them and done to us.

They know that their manipulation of the Constitution is reversible. They dread what it can do for us and do to them without adding a single word or slurring a nuance.

The Constitution was never in less danger from the people nor in greater danger from its professional saviors than it is right now.

You can tell the latter by their weasel words: "Save the Constitution." Wolf! Wolf!
Los Angeles. J. M. MILLER.

Sorry

Sir:—In your article in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 12, 1935, under the caption, "War Versus World Series," you state:

"Most of the newspapers played up the Italian-Ethiopian conflict, but kept the World Series on their front pages. In Detroit, the war in East Africa barely made page one. In Chicago, home of the Cubs, the war dominated the front page. The series stayed in three columns."

Obviously, you have been misinformed, as the enclosed tear-sheets of page one from *The Detroit News* Home Edition of October 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, will prove. The Home Edition is our big home-delivery paper, by far the largest edition of the day. On the street-sale editions the World Series and the war received about equal play in eight-column headlines on page one.

The Detroit News. FRED GAERTNER, JR.,
Managing Editor.

Sir:—My attention has been called to a statement credited to me in the October 5 LITERARY DIGEST which I never made.

The appearance of this statement has greatly embarrassed me and has done me a grave injustice. I must ask you, therefore, to correct that statement in an early issue of your publication.

E. A. E. PALMQUIST,
Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches.

[THE LITERARY DIGEST deeply regrets the error in the issue of October 5. Doctor Palmquist was incorrectly credited with a reply to the President's letter to the clergy which properly should have been attributed to Dr. David M. Steele, Rector Emeritus of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, Philadelphia.—EDITOR.]

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Topics of the Day—(Continued)

Back to, or Forward With, the Constitution?

(Continued from page 4)

of Pennsylvania, suspicious and fearful, favored a property qualification for voters; he thought that propertyless people would sell their votes to the rich.

Hamilton's View

Alexander Hamilton, slender "stripling of the Convention"—he was then only thirty; it was seventeen years before Aaron Burr killed him in a duel—wanted a three-year term for the Assembly, elected by popular vote. He also wanted a President and Senate elected for life or during good behavior, by electors chosen by the people. Altho he was said to be doubtful about the permanence of the Constitution, Hamilton fought valiantly for its ratification.

Luther Martin of Maryland, a stormy and stubborn man, opposed the restriction of State rights. In the end he refused to sign the Constitution and opposed its ratification.

Altho he presided, Washington was not particularly active in the deliberations. He spoke only once or twice. But he gave prestige to the gathering and was a bulwark against sectionalism.

Madison, small, neat, mild, and dressed in black, steered the sessions quietly but perseveringly, never losing sight of the main purpose.

His services as a helmsman were invaluable. But even Madison could not keep the Convention from hitting snags.

One of the most dangerous was the question of representation in the National Legislature. The small States feared the large ones would gain control of the Union and use it for their own selfish purposes. To prevent this, they wanted representation by States. The large States feared this would play into the hands of the smaller ones, and enable them to restrain the Union from acting in the interest of all. They wanted representation by population and wealth.

During a hot summer the sessions wearily dragged on, while Madison and others struggled to avert a breakdown. Outside, in the yard back of the building, a host of small boys slid down hillocks, yelling as they slid. From the Chairman's platform, Washington, glancing out the window, could see a cow, owned by the building's caretaker, ruminating among the hillocks. Glancing back, he saw serious men struggling with a great problem.

Compromise Effectuated

Finally a compromise was presented. The torrid weather broke, tempers mended, and the compromise was accepted. The Lower House was to have representation by population; the Upper House by States.

Another outstanding compromise was between the North and the South. The South agreed to Federal control of interstate and foreign commerce by simple majority vote of Congress provided the slave trade could continue for twenty years.

Four months after the sessions began, the completed document was ready. But many delegates opposed signing it. Franklin, begging all to concur, expressed the

consensus: "There are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve. . . . But I am not sure I shall never approve them."

One anecdote about how the Senate came into being has it that Washington was explaining the idea to Jefferson (who had been in France during the Convention) at breakfast soon after the sessions ended. Why had a Senate been provided for? Jefferson asked. "Why did you pour that coffee into your saucer?" Washington countered. "To cool it," said Jefferson. Said Washington: "Even so, we pour legislation into the Senatorial saucer to cool it."

Final Adoption

The Constitution, as finally adopted by the Convention on September 17, 1787, to be declared in operation when ratified by nine States, was signed by only thirty-nine delegates.

It embodied two fundamental principles, Federalism and the system of checks and balances. It is this system of checks and balances which is under such sharp scrutiny to-day. The Executive could check the Legislature with a veto; the Legislature could check the Executive by overriding the veto. Besides, there was an independent judiciary. In 1935 one of the cries of New Deal opponents is against destruction of this system of checks and balances by Congressional delegation of powers to the President.

As for Federalism, the Central Government was made strong enough to deal with national matters. It was given power over interstate and foreign commerce, to raise revenue, wage war, coin money, deal with other nations, and to enforce its own laws. It had its own courts. Its law was to be the law of the States. The States were prevented from continuing evils of the Confederation period.

They could not issue bills of credit, or impair the obligation of contract. On the other hand, the Federal Government had only enumerated powers; the others remained with the States.

A Fine Balance

"Never before in the history of man," says Henry William Elson in his "History of the United States," "had a government struck so fine a balance between liberty and union, between State rights and national sovereignty. . . . Yet there is little in our Constitution that was created by its framers. . . . They gleaned from history, from the motherland, and especially from the various State Constitutions."

But the delegates who framed the Constitution were gloomy about its prospects and the people to whom it was submitted were not enthusiastic. When the Convention ended, the paramount question was whether the States would ratify its work. The delegates differed. Sixteen had either refused or failed to sign the Constitution. Luther Martin declared: "I'll be hanged if ever the people of Maryland agree to it." A colleague rejoined: "I advise you to stay in Philadelphia lest you should be hanged."



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Empire State Building New York City

Fearing that the State Legislatures would oppose the Constitution since it restricted their powers, the delegates recommended that it be submitted to a convention in each State. Congress complied, without making recommendations, favorable or unfavorable, and the long battle over ratification began.

Wide-Spread Objections

Two objections were wide-spread; the document contained no Bill of Rights (afterward adopted), and the Central Government would usurp State power. This question of State rights has marched down the pages of American history. It is still an issue to-day, as the Supreme Court checks on the constitutionality of the New Deal.

But Delaware started the ball rolling by ratifying unanimously. New Jersey and Georgia also gave wholehearted support.

Elsewhere, however, the struggle was prolonged and furious. Seven States as they ratified demanded amendments.

In Massachusetts, those redoubtable patriots, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, opposed ratification, but finally threw their weight for it. The vote was 187 to 168.

New Hampshire, which had the honor of being the ninth to ratify, acted only after a long adjournment, taken when anti-Federal sentiment proved perilously strong. Its vote was 57 to 47.

North Carolina and Rhode Island both remained aloof long after March 4, 1789, when the Constitution was declared to be in operation. North Carolina ratified on November 21 of that year. Rhode Island held out until May 29, 1790. The vote was 34 to 32.

Twenty-One Amendments

The Constitution, as ratified, consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles. The very first Congress proposed the Bill of Rights, for which Jefferson had labored. It was embodied in the first ten Amendments. More than 100 amendments, many of them duplicates, had been proposed by the States. In the House these were cut to seventeen and in the Senate to twelve. Ten were adopted, and, in 1791, went into effect. Since then the Constitution has been amended eleven times.

Historians differ sharply to-day in estimating the part played by special economic interests in framing and ratifying the Constitution. Some see the propertied classes favored; others deny it. Most of the delegates owned government securities and so were interested in a strong Central Government that could repay. On the other hand, few were large holders, and some were opposed later to the Constitution.

"The members of the Philadelphia Convention which drafted the Constitution," says the eminent historian Charles A. Beard in his "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," "were, with a few exceptions, immediately, directly, and personally interested in, and derived economic advantages from, the establishment of the new system."

But McLaughlin, already quoted, says that "tho the members of the Convention were rich men according to the standards of the time, there was practically no inclination to give special protection to wealth."



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Figures Favor Forward Pass

At Football Mid-Season, Forward Appears to Be More Potent Scoring Weapon Than Lateral—Coaches Assail "Promiscuous Use" of Andy Kerr's Highly Advertised Play

Virginia rooters leaped to their feet, screamed, roared, and cheered. Navy partizans forgot their dignity long enough to gasp. It was a completely unexpected play, almost an incredible one.

It was the second period of the 1935 Navy-Virginia game. Neither team had scored. Suddenly, Martin, of Virginia, dropped back and threw a forward which Jim Males caught on his eighteen-yard line. Males ran to the thirty-six, where he was tackled by a Navy man. Males spun, started to fall, but, before he did so, flipped a lateral to Virginia's captain, who dashed to a touchdown. The combination forward-lateral was good for 109 yards. It was a perfectly executed lateral, but Navy's straight football won out, 26-7.

Andy Kerr's Colgate team, foremost exponents of the lateral pass during the 1934 season, dropped a close game, 12-6, to Iowa last October 12 after Oze Simmons, the Cornhuskers' dancing, twisting negro half-back, ran fifty-nine yards to a touch-down. Simmons took a lateral from an Iowa substitute who had skirted end for nineteen yards before he could get rid of the ball. It was a peculiar experience for Colgate and Andy Kerr, who has done so much to publicize the lateral.

But has the lateral, recipient of more publicity than any other single play in football in recent months, actually replaced the forward-pass as an effective scoring weapon? Tacked on to a forward, it has proved an advantage for those teams which can think fast and take advantage of intricate offensive plays. That it has taken the place of the forward, however, is not borne out by the figures. They would indicate that its chief use is as a threat.

Wilbur Wood observed in the New York Sun last week that "players exceptionally clever in handling the ball and highly intelligent in coming to a decision when to pass or when not to pass are required for the successful use of the lateral."

Figures to the Fore

Curious as to the performance of the lateral in the light of preseason predictions, Wood burrowed into the figures and produced some interesting deductions. He took one day's play of nine good teams. His list included Fordham, New York University, Carnegie, Minnesota, Nebraska, Manhattan, Columbia, Holy Cross, and Syracuse.

Wood found that "the lateral as yet is by no means as potent a scoring weapon as the forward-pass." To prove it he showed that

forty-one completed forwards, in the games included in his figuring, averaged 15.95 yards for each completed one and 6.35 yards for each of 103 attempted ones. The average gained on sixteen completed lat-



Acme

Oze Simmons, Iowa's sensational half-back, who grabbed a lateral to score against Colgate in one of this season's best intersectional games

erals was 3.69 yards and the average gained on twenty attempted laterals was 2.95. His figures also showed the average of laterals completed was .750 to .398 for the forwards.

Making allowances for the time of the season, Wood none the less concluded that "on the record to date it appears to be more of a threat than a highly offensive weapon." But since his list did not include such lateral specialists as Southern Methodist, Colgate, Iowa, Rice, and several others it can not be considered complete.

Preseason Predictions

The lateral pass, experts predicted in their preseason surveys, would come into its own this season. It would split the game wide open, if not revolutionize it altogether. Francis A. Schmidt, Head Coach at Ohio State, wrote in *The Saturday Evening Post* that "the laterals are due for a big play . . . we will see a new open game which ought to be a whizz-bang."

Eddie Dooley, former Dartmouth gridiron star, observed in *The American Magazine* for October that the "popularizing of the lateral pass as a definite part of the attack is bound to create more furious, exciting, open, and dramatic play."

Andy Kerr, writing in *The Saturday Evening Post*, admitted that "laterals aren't going to make a basketball game out of football" but that "they're due for a Renaissance."

The lateral pass, first used by Harvard in the Yale-Harvard game of 1875, according to Kerr, continues to be discussed widely by coaches. To determine the extent of its influence on the 1935 college season, *THE LITERARY DIGEST* wired representative coaches for their opinions.

Jimmy Phelan, University of Washington: "Laterals are a valuable play, but their greatest worth is in the surprise element. They should be used only against certain types of defense and not as a regular thing."

More of a Threat

Howard Jones, University of Southern California: "Laterals behind the line are more of a threat in ground-gaining than a reality. Laterals down the field must have the foundation of a strong running and passing attack which comes only from experience and seasoning. The game threatens to be more open through the use of laterals, but has not yet experienced a marked change."

Lt. T. J. Hamilton, Navy: "The lateral has opened up the game to an appreciable extent, especially when utilized as an offensive weapon by the team lacking power on straight football. However, its promiscuous use has also proved to be a boomerang. There is little doubt the lateral will win and lose many games in the East this season with the general result of higher scoring and more upsets." "Bob" Zuppke of the University of Illinois and E. P. Madigan of St. Mary's are not numbered among the lateral's enthusiastic propagandists.

Zuppke: "Without the ball-handlers, the lateral becomes just another fumble. Like many other phases of football, it all depends on the material at hand. The lateral pass will never develop as far as some people think it will. I've experimented with it for many years, using it twenty-five years ago. Then, as now, it could be a boomerang for the offense and a wide-awake defense might make its use an asset.

"As soon as a team develops a lateral-pass attack, the opponents practise against it and become more alert. They detect mannerisms of the passer and discover ways to break up the pass. It is necessary for a team to have a lateral pass, but it is not the threat we imagine it to be."



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Madigan: "American football is predicated upon interference, while the lateral pass, which comes to us from the Rugby game, is predicated upon the theory that the lateral can be used only as an adjunct to our American game, not as an integral part of our running attack. Lateral passes are used freely only in those games where one team has a decided advantage over the other. In close contests, they are not worth the hazard."

"Bo" McMillin of Indiana sees the lateral as an "effective offensive weapon," but no substitute for "fast charging, hard blocking, and crisp tackling."

Coaches Fooled

Glenn S. Warner, Temple: "Both the college coaches and the public have been fooled on the lateral pass. . . . Lateral passes are not and will not be an integral part of the offense, for the coaches still know that a strong running attack and forward passes will advance the ball farther."

"The advantages of the lateral pass have been greatly magnified. It is dangerous to flip the ball around and the craze for the play will bog down when the opposing team starts snatching a few out of the air. We shall continue to take advantage of the lateral as we have in previous games, but only as a small part of our regular attack and with no preconceived plays."

Lou Little, Columbia: "The teams which use the lateral with restraint as a standard but not dominant part of their attack will be repaid by it. The pass, used in this way, will not throw the game wide open and will not unsettle the fundamental values. The team which sacrifices blocking in order to have men in position to catch laterals will not gain by so doing. Laterals should be used sparingly, as a complement to the running game and the forward-passing game."

The predicted "revolution" in football may turn out to be not much more than a picnic of gridiron pinks this year—depending, of course, on the ability of the "plot-ers" to master the fundamentals leading to successful execution of forwards and laterals on the attack.

What's the Name, Please?

Colgate

Wasicek—Americanized to *was'sick*.
Jaeger—*ya'ger*: rimes with *plaguer*.
Offenhamer—as if *often hammer*.
Hiza—rimes with *Liza*.

Harvard

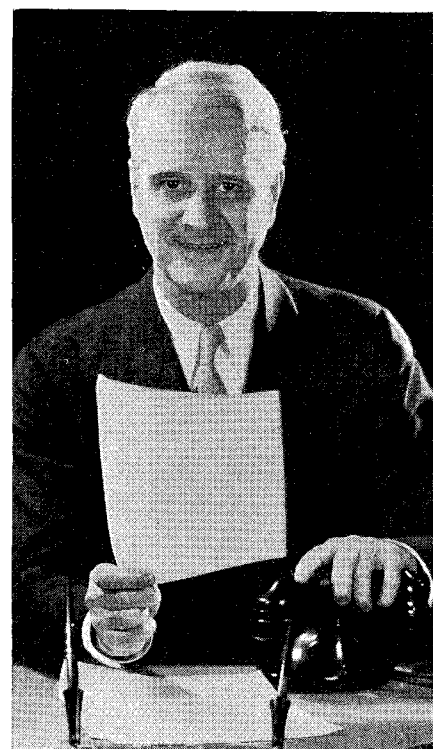
Adzigian—as in *zigzag*: *ad-zig'i-an*.
Maser—rimes with *razor*.

Iowa

Osmaloski—as in *Oswald*: *oz'mal-os-ky*.
Secl—rimes with *heckle*.

Kansas

Giannangelo—not *Michel*, but *gee-an-nan'je-lo*.
Wienecke—*wie* rimes with *tie*: *wie'-ne-kie*.
Nesmith—*ne* as in *neck*: *ne'smith*.



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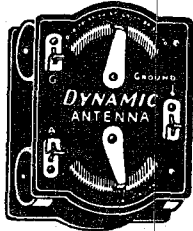
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ARIZONA

Aviation

"Queen Helen" of Air

She Leads Women in Breaking Down Industry's Last Barrier

Until a few years ago aviation was virtually 100 per cent. man-staffed. Then women gradually elbowed their way in and, once in, laid hands on all sort of jobs.

Last spring Helen Richey achieved the top, became an air-mail pilot and so she broke down the industry's last barrier to women job-seekers. A symbol of emancipation to the nation's women in aviation, she became "Queen Helen" of the air.

"There are women stratosphere-flyers and women aerobats; there are girl wing-walkers and women grease-monkeys; women clerks in air ticket-offices and women daredevils to double aloft for the sugar-lumps of Hollywood," commented W. B. Courtney, Aviation Editor of *Collier's*. "But until Helen Richey got her present job there was no woman to fly the United States or any other air-mail."

Sixty Join "Court"

Last week "Queen" Helen Richey's nation-wide mythical "court" was increased by sixty members. The Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., announced that it would put that many stewardesses (or hostesses) on its air-liners. It is the seventh domestic line to adopt the hostess idea.

To the Central Air Lines, her employer, Queen Helen is plain "Pilot Richey." Thrice weekly she completes a round trip over the rugged Alleghany country between Washington and Detroit as copilot of one of their air-mail packets. When not at the controls, she makes you a cup of tea; looks after your ticket; or describes some lovely spot thousands of feet below.

Helen hails from McKeesport, Pennsylvania. She is twenty-five and attractive in her trim uniform. Soloing in 1930, she barnstormed to fame; won a joint women's endurance record three years later; and got the air-mail job from eight men candidates.

Job Is Hard

"Her work is hard," Mr. Courtney continued. "No time for parties. She flies into Washington at three in the morning and sits at the lunch counter for a cup of coffee before she goes home . . . and she never uses cosmetics."

The "court" over which she presides now has 197 members, the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce announced last week.

Of this number, United Air Lines, which originated the idea with seven hostesses in 1930, has 130. For these jobs 10,000 girls filed applications.

"But less than 1 per cent. present the qualifications necessary to gratify the desire," declared *The Atlantic Monthly*. "About one candidate in every 250 passes in all points . . . all of the applicants sought to give an impression of recklessness and dash. The company, in turn, sought dependability."

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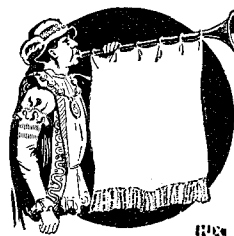
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Prying into their work, once they are accepted, THE LITERARY DIGEST found that United Air-Lines girls, for example, average about \$125 a month and fly about 100 hours a month. Moreover, they must be under twenty-five and unmarried. They must weigh less than 125 pounds and be under five feet, four inches tall. First, and foremost, tho, they must be registered nurses.

To train successful candidates to be selected from the twenty-five cities served, TWA will set up a school in Kansas City. The course, lasting several weeks, will embrace study of air-travel generally, structural and operating details of air-liners and geography.

Graduated, the lucky sixty will know how to handle the ship's papers, the mail,



Acme

Pilot Richey: When not at the controls she serves tea

tickets and baggage; keep track of equipment; take charge of telegrams and radio-grams; prepare light meals; entertain passengers; administer to the ill and tell bedtime stories to the children. The American Air Lines even requires that its girls learn one foreign language.

Barriers Breaking

"Step by step the flying-jobs-for-women impasse seems headed for improvement," wrote Clara Studer, Editor of *The Airwoman*, in *The National Aeronautic Magazine*. "Ever since 'way back in 1929 I have been trying to answer to the best of my ability the question as to what jobs there are for women in aviation. . . .

"Most aviation companies have had hundreds of letters asking them for a job, 'almost any job that will put me near enough to flying to hear the whirr of an engine—office work, hostessing, or what-soever.'"

370 Women Pilots

Those women lucky enough to make as well as hear that engine whirr—holders of active Department of Commerce pilot-licenses—now number 370. An outstanding

licensee is Ruth Nichols, who claims to be the first woman passenger-pilot. She is now taking up passengers as a member of the 1935 Educational Barnstorming Tour De Luxe. Another is Mme. Lucie Davidova, a New York business woman.

Writing in *Pictorial Review*, Miss Nichols said: "That you or I or any woman of average physical and mental equipment can in normal times fly a plane for pleasure or for business is my honest conviction. In fact I contend that women's entrance into aviation as a profession has proved that flying is really safe. . . .

"But, as a matter of fact, it is through sport flying [non-commercial] that woman will find her place in aviation, for professionally she is subject to many handicaps. . . . But I don't see any more reason for women to act as transport-pilots than for them to act as sea-captains or truck-drivers."

Titan of the Zeppelins

Twenty-five years ago the late Walter Wellman made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Atlantic in the air-ship *America*. The 228-foot lighter-than-air craft was disabled three days after taking off from Atlantic City, New Jersey, and was picked up 375 miles east of Cape Hatteras by a British steamer.

Last week activities in two places thousands of miles apart served to focus attention upon this pioneer air-ship's ocean venture.

In Atlantic City Navy blimps from Lakehurst made flights in tribute to the *America*. The Chamber of Commerce issued a special cachet commemorating the event. In Friedrichshafen, Germany, final details were rushed on the giant air-cruiser LZ-129, which will inaugurate a North Atlantic service next spring.

Almost four times the size of the courageous little *America*, this titan of the Zeppelins is being secretly completed at a time when other nations are abandoning lighter-than-air craft construction.

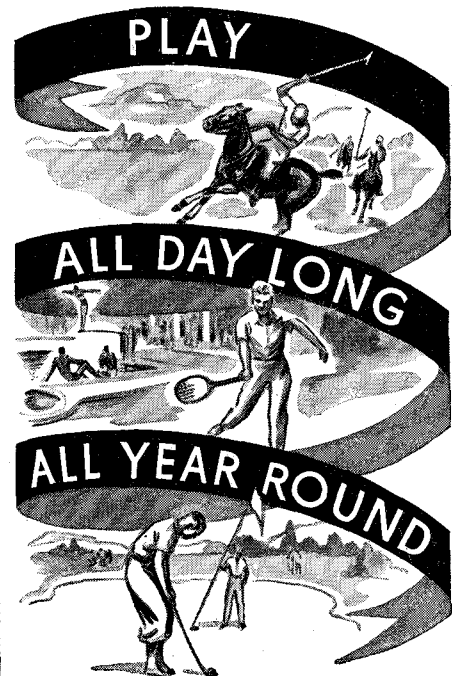
"Completion of the LZ-129 is scheduled to be followed immediately by the construction of another ship," commented *The National Aeronautic Magazine*. "The LZ-129 is to have a gas capacity of 7,070,000 cubic feet, being about 500,000 cubic feet larger than the *Macon*. It is to be equipped with Diesel engines and have cabin-space for fifty persons."

Luxury Aloft

The LZ-129 will provide luxury beyond the wildest fancy of Wellman's crew of six. There will even be a grand piano of light metal and leather, said the Associated Press.

"Several bathing-rooms with running cold and warm water will add to the convenience of travelers," this news agency added. "Even the traditional after-dinner cigar can be smoked without danger to the ship."

Luxurious light furniture of modernistic design has been created for the ship by Prof. Ernst Breuhaus, noted Berlin architect. And a sweeping promenade-deck with large safety-glass windows is one of the wonders of this mistress of the skies.



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Machines That Do All But Say "Thank You"

The National Business Show: New Devices Increase Efficiency of Office Work, and Relieve Strain on Workers; "Birdie Keys" Draw Children to Typing Practise



Techni-Photo Studio

A typewriter which Friday (left) might have built for Robinson Crusoe (right), as exhibited at the National Business Show, New York City

"There are machines," chuckled Louis F. Holtzman in *The Wall Street Journal*, "that do almost everything but thank the customers for their business."

These efficiency machines last week drew the largest attendance in the thirty-two years of the annual National Business Show in New York City.

Busy directors viewed a dictating machine that gave them a chance to get out a few more letters. Made by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., it could be taken from an office and plugged into a home-going automobile. The company had devised a motor that stepped up the voltage in a car's storage battery and overcame difficulties of changes in electric current.

"Birdie Ring"

Fathers and mothers found a new way of introducing youngsters to the mysteries of typewriting. A specially built Corona was equipped with a keyboard that had birds and animals superimposed around the letters. With it came a set of animal rings to match. A child, for example, puts a "birdie ring" on the little finger of his left hand. The three keys that he operates with this finger, Q, A, and Z, show both birds and letters. The child learns that by striking the lower "birdie key," with the little finger of the left hand, he gets a "z," the middle key brings an "a," and so on through the board.

Surprised visitors found a tattered, khaki-clad Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday operating a "typewriter" in the space of Royal Typewriter Company, Inc. The faithful Friday, a master of ceremonies explained, made the machine from treasures Crusoe had saved from the wreckage—a treasure-chest, tub, barrel, ship's bell, steering-wheel, and belaying-pins.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company,

Burroughs Adding Machine Company, International Business Machines Corporation, and others showed new model typewriters. Burroughs and International featured machines with electrically operated carriages.

Intricate Tools

While secretaries flocked to the typewriter exhibits, executives turned to the more intricate tools of business. These included a wide range of cash-registers and bill-posting machines, many designed for one type of business only. Large, automatic accounting machines worked faster than the human brain and hand, and with absolute accuracy.

National Cash Register Company showed a register built especially for home loan associations. Developed since the Federalization of building and loan associations, the device posts both the customer's and association's record at the teller's window, and accumulates totals for proving work at the end of the day.

Col. Edward A. Deeds, N.C.R.'s board chairman, viewed the sprawling exhibition. "It's a great show," mused the Colonel, resting his weight on a walking stick. "I've never seen a better one."

International Business Machines exhibited a variety of accounting scales, which show the weight of a unit, the weight of a mass, and the unit count of the mass. Two scales in one, the machine weighs the unit on a small scale, the mass on a larger one. A wire, swinging from left to right across a column of figures, gives the unit count.

Filming Checks

Recordak, a device for filming checks and bank statements, filled the booth of Recordak Corporation, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, with interested spectators. The cabinet contains twin cameras, which make two films of any check or statement passed through a slit.

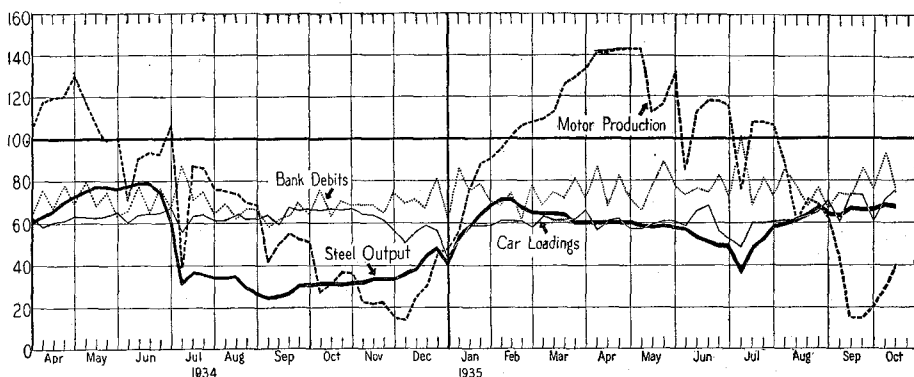
The A. B. Dick Company showed six models of mimeographs and a lighted drawing-table, called the mimeoscope, used as an auxiliary. The mimeograph, an office printing-machine, reproduces ruled forms, letters, and drawings, and also reproduces forms by means of a photographic stencil. In the mimeoscope, light is reflected through ground glass, over which a stencil is traced.

"A business history of fifty-one years, during which time it played first a pioneer rôle and then a leading developmental part in the perfection of the mimeographing process, is the background of the A. B. Dick Co. of Chicago," *The Wall Street Journal* commented.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation showed a machine that prints impressions on metal plate in either capital letters or lower case.

The *New York Times*, contemplating the number and intricacy of the machines seen at the show, observed editorially:

"The visitor to the National Business Show cannot fail to be impressed by the



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending October 12

constant improvement and refinement of office appliances. . . . Nor is the visitor likely to be impressed by the technocratic specter. Certainly the sole function of these machines is not to displace labor; a good part of their purpose is to make work neater, and more certain and accurate, and to relieve the strain on individual workers."

Heralds of Trade Upswing

Business men viewed encouraging harbingers last week. Earnings reports, flowing in from leading companies, generally showed improvement. Some business indexes moved upward.

Railroad-car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended October 12 surpassed all weekly records since October, 1931.

Electric-power production in the country, also for the week ended October 12, soared to an all-time record.

"It is within the realm of possibility," commented *The Annalist*, "that before the end of the year the business index will reach a new high record since 1930."

Some of the big companies reporting earnings last week:

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and its twenty-four associated Bell System companies, rolled up consolidated net income of \$79,882,071 for this year's first eight months, or \$4.28 a share on the capital stock of A. T. & T. In the parallel period last year, income totaled approximately \$8,000,000 less.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., in addition to its giant stature as a chemical concern, controls nearly 25 per cent. of General Motors Corporation common stock. For 1935's first three quarters, the big chemical concern reported common-stock earnings of \$3.22 a share, against \$3.10 in the similar period last year. Third-quarter earnings reached \$1.48 a share this year, compared with \$1.24 in the September quarter of 1934.

"The showing is particularly significant," commented *The Wall Street Journal*, "in that the gain is due entirely to the company's own business activities, the revenue from its General Motors investment having been the same as a year ago."

Electrical Lion

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., and its larger competitor, General Electric, claim the lion's share of the country's electrical equipment business.

Westinghouse's profits for this year's first nine months totaled \$8,822,640, against a loss of \$363,787 in the similar 1934 period. In turning red ink into black this year, the company earned \$3.32 a common share. Orders received during the period amounted to \$95,482,535, 20.7 per cent. above 1934's similar period.

Gerard Swope, General Electric's President, wrote stockholders that profits available for dividends on the common stock for the first three quarters totaled \$17,205,332, equivalent to sixty cents a share. This compared with \$11,714,247, or forty-one cents a share in the parallel period last year. Orders received for the first nine months of 1935 ran up to \$158,943,765, an increase of 20 per cent.

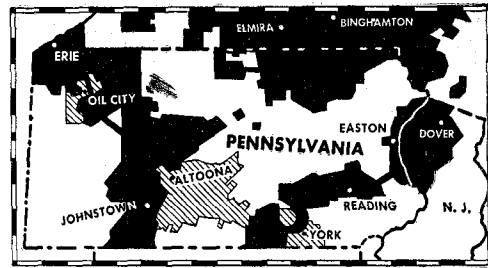
INTEGRATION

● The Associated System has recently acquired along the Atlantic Seaboard new companies which are in close proximity to or actually interconnected with companies previously owned.

Acquisition of these companies is part of the Associated System's program of integrating its principal properties into a regional group.

This process is exemplified in Pennsylvania, where areas served by new companies (shaded) are interconnected with the original areas (black) in an integrated group.

These new companies acquired, along the Atlantic Seaboard, increase by about 20% the number of customers served by the Associated System.



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STORM CLOUDS OVER ASIA

Our Growing Pacific Problem

By Robert S. Pickens

Preface by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

A shrewd evaluation of the role played by Japan, China, Russia, the United States, and other powers involved. "A forceful and vigorous work," says Senator Arthur Capper. "The man-in-the-street can read it with understanding and emerge from it with a much clarified conception of Asian affairs."—*The New York Times*. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.64. A Literary Digest Book.

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Wide World

Senator Borah: To many he is Idaho

William Edgar Borah, the hard-hitting insurgent, square-shooting Senator from Idaho, owns no home there and spends little time there except in preelection seasons. Then he lives at a hotel. Nevertheless, he is Idaho's favorite adopted son. To many he is Idaho—Idaho incarnate.

He was born, however, not in Idaho, but to a crowded household on a little farm in Illinois. That was seventy-one years ago. Educated at the Southern Illinois Academy, Enfield, and at the University of Kansas, he took up the practise of law at Lyons, Kansas. Tiring of this, and anxious to make something of himself, he set out for Seattle. On the way his funds ran low and he stopped off at Boise, Idaho.

Wandering into the county courthouse, he heard a drunken lawyer holding forth; decided here was a town for an energetic, sober young lawyer, and hung up his shingle. His rise was rapid. Marrying the daughter of the Governor of the State, W. J. McConnell, he entered politics, and was defeated for United States Senator in 1901, but elected in 1907. He has been Senator from Idaho for twenty-eight consecutive years. To-day he is spoken of as a possible Republican candidate for President in 1936.

The Real Issue

"The favor for Senator Borah for the Presidential nomination arises, I think, from an instinct that is just now coming to the front throughout the country," wrote Mark Sullivan, in a copyrighted article, a short while ago.

"Instinctively many people are coming to feel that the real issue is the preservation of the American form of government and society—preservation of the Constitution, preservation of the independence of the Supreme Court. . . .

"Granted that [these are] the real issues . . . the instinct is sound that turns to Mr.

Borah and ignores his position on silver and other matters. . . .

"Persons who favor Mr. Borah for the nomination—and they include some of the most orthodox Republican leaders in the East—are well aware of the drawbacks to him. . . . He is temperamentally an 'aginner.' But as an 'aginner' he is a very good 'aginner.' And the thing he would be 'agin' next year would be the New Deal. As a man to thresh the New Deal through speeches up and down the country, the Republicans have no equal to Senator Borah. Mr. Roosevelt and all the other spellbinders among the New Dealers, all combined, would not be a match for the Idaho Senator."

Independent Thinker

He is, according to Turner Catledge, in an article in *The New York Times Magazine*, "an independent political thinker, with courage enough to express his convictions, [yet] he appears to return to the fold when election time rolls around. An international isolationist, whose enmity toward the League of Nations probably will be his marker in history, he is America's leading advocate of international action for peace. An ardent believer in the completeness of the Constitution, he stood by constitutional prohibition until it fell under the same arguments he himself used against the child-labor and woman-suffrage amendments."

In his youth he had ambitions to be an actor. To this day his histrionic abilities are among his outstanding assets.

He is stocky, leonine, with a shock of graying-black hair which he wears long. His face is deep-lined and heavy-jowled. His carriage, his finely shaped head, his merry eyes under bushy brows and his dark clothes which hang loosely on him, make him a conspicuous figure wherever he goes. He is an honest dry. He does not smoke or play cards. His greatest sport is horse-back riding.

Simple Tastes

His tastes are simple, as are his meals when he is at home. Tho not a vegetarian, he likes vegetables. Spinach is almost invariably on his menu. In Idaho he is popular even with the minority who do not vote for him. They like him because of his friendliness and his personal charm. They call him "common as an old chip" and enjoy the shine of his old blue suit as he strolls in their midst. He loves cities: New York, San Francisco, Washington.

In the Senate he has no equal as an orator. His political hero is Daniel Webster. Ralph Waldo Emerson is his political guide. He is scrupulously honest, humanitarian and kindly. He has always played the part of an insurgent. He fought to keep the United States out of the World Court and the League of Nations.

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he has never been to Europe. Tho he long advocated recognition of Russia, he has never visited that country.

"Borah is important," wrote Harold Laski in *The Daily Herald*, London, "because he embodies the outlook of millions of Americans. . . . Not a great man, perhaps, but a big man; and, with proper urgency, he can, in a crisis, be trusted in the end to appear on the people's side."

For President: A Woman

Fifty years ago a woman ran for President of the United States on the Equal Rights Party Ticket. Her name was Belva Anne Lockwood. She was regarded as a freak and no one paid much attention to her.

For, fifty years ago, the possibility of a woman being elected Chief Executive of the country was ludicrously remote.

The situation to-day, however, is different, according to Miss Lillian D. Rock, founder of the League for a Woman President and Vice President.

In *The Modern Thinker*, she wrote: "Whether or not the United States will one day have a woman President, or Vice President, or both, has ceased to be an academic question. The Vice Presidency can be added to woman's trophy chest, without much difficulty, within the next decade.

"The Presidency, too, can be achieved if women, dissatisfied with male domination and its unsatisfactory results, are willing to band together for the salvation of home and country."

The League, however, she informs *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, is definitely not anti-man, but anti-anti-woman. Non-partizan, it aims to make women conscious of their power. It was organized early this year most informally, and has not spent a cent for publicity so far.

Miss Rock believes earnestly in her "Woman President and Vice President" League, and says: "If a woman can inherit a throne, why can't she earn a Presidency?"



Lillian Rock, who firmly believes that some day a woman will be President

U. S. Children With News-Making Names



Wide World

Anna Eleanor ("Sistie") and Curtis ("Buzzie") Dall, who divide their time among mother, father, and grandfather in the White House



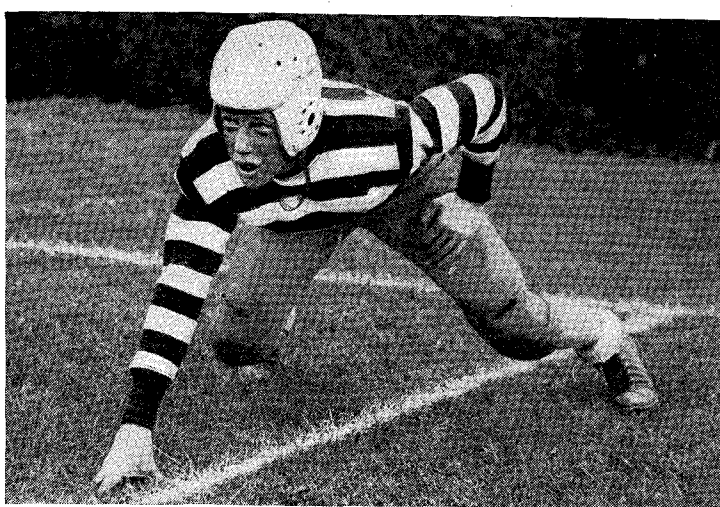
Wide World

Paulina Longworth, whose grandfather was another President named Roosevelt



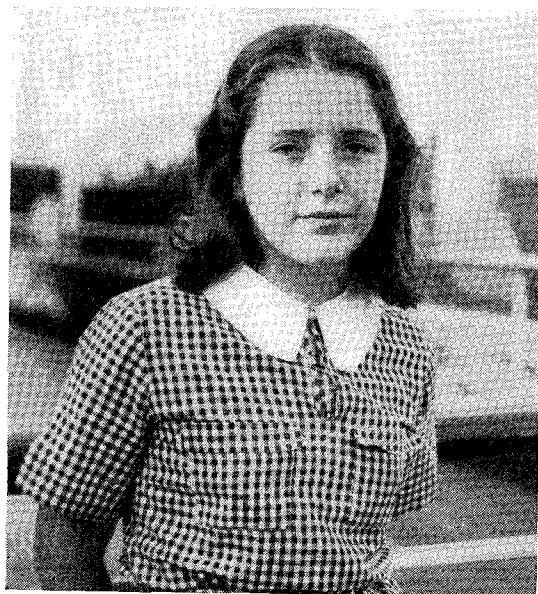
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Gloria Vanderbilt, whose custody caused an expensive legal battle between her mother and her aunt



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Woodrow Sayre, grandson of the late President Wilson and right end on the St. Albans School football-team, Washington



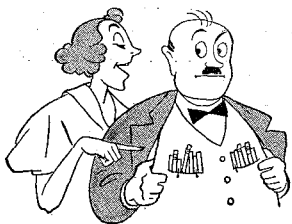
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Anne Bullitt, who saw Russia with her Ambassador-father and returned home to school



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William and Josephine, Edsel Ford's younger children, who are thoroughly at home on horseback



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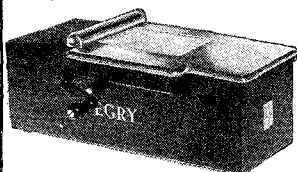
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A Failure.—A new novel is described by the critics as being sincere, refreshing and clean. The author is in despair.—*Punch (London)*.

Not Over-Demanding.—REXFORD — "I suppose you think I'm a perfect idiot?"

ROBERTA—"Oh, none of us are perfect."
—*The Watchman-Examiner*.

In Luck.—"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be very fresh."

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"—*Grit*.

Every Well a Filling-Station.—A Texas inventor thinks he will soon be able to run an automobile on water alone. Meanwhile, it wouldn't be such a bad scheme if the drivers tried out the idea on themselves.—*Boston Herald*.

A Bird's-eye View.—An American who recently visited Moscow was placed on an outgoing air-plane by the authorities five minutes after his arrival. Publication of his book "Soviet Russia from the Inside" is expected shortly.—*The Humorist (London)*.

May Be a Costly Study!—*The Globe* quotes an Atchison man: "I'm very much interested in a certain young man. He says he can support my daughter on \$18 a week. I can't do it—and I have a notion to let the young fellow marry her, so I can study his method of financing."—*Topeka Daily Capital*.

Useless.—When a colored preacher said to Brother Jones that he should give a small donation for a fence around the cemetery, what did Jones say?

He said, "I don't see no use in fence around a cemetery. Dem what's in there can't get out, and them what's out sho' doan wanna get in."—*Vancouver Daily Province*.

Better Collect From Mrs. —. — The successful man was lecturing to an admiring audience.

"I must say," he concluded, "that I owe everything I have to my wife."

"Hey," shouted a tradesman at the back of the hall, "you're not forgetting my bill, are yer?"—*Paddington Gazette and Weekly Register (England)*.

Life on the Ocean Wave.—Here's one Preston Foster insists actually happened: Tactful and delicate was the reply made by the Hollywood-bound French film star who had not found "life on the ocean wave" all for which one could wish. She was sinking, pale and haggard, into her steamer chair when her neighbor cheerily asked:

"Have you breakfasted, mademoiselle?"

"No, m'sieur," answered the actress with a wan smile, "I have not breakfasted. On the contrary."—*Screen Play*.

Detour.—"This is the gate of Heaven," read the sign over the churchyard gate in front of a church which was being restored, while below was a notice in large letters: "Go round the other way."—*Montreal Daily Star*.

Identification.—FIRST LAWYER—"You're a lowdown cheat!"

SECOND LAWYER—"You're an unmitigated liar!"

JUDGE (rapping)—"Now that the attorneys have identified each other we shall proceed with the case."—*Capper's Weekly*.

Scotch Code.—A Scotsman had to send an urgent telegram, and not wishing to spend more money than necessary wrote like this:

"Bruises hurt erased afford erected analysis hurt too infectious dead." (Ten words.)

The Scotsman who received it immediately decided it was: "Bruce is hurt. He raced a Ford. He wrecked it, and Alice is hurt, too. In fact she's dead." (Nineteen words.)—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

Slips That Pass in the Type

A Star Salesman.—I call on jobbers throughout some 114 States.—*Sporting Goods Trade paper*.

What Little Boys Are Made of!—Father consisted of spaghetti, peppers, whisky and coffee.—*Washington (D.C.) paper*.

This Is News.—"Thugs rushed to our assistance, and all of our crew managed to jump on one which came alongside."—*Glasgow (Scotland) paper*.

Real Courtesy.—PERSONAL: Lawyer will read will to-morrow at residence of —, who died June 19 to accommodate his relatives.—*Teaneck (N. J.) paper*.

Could the Horse Eat on the Salary?—Wanted: A strong horse to do the work of a country minister.—Adv.
—*Willimantic (Conn.) paper*.

You'll Hear of Them.—One of the outstanding features of the winter's program of the auxiliary of the club will be the newly formed howling team.—*Springfield (Mass.) paper*.

Light Sentence.—Declaring he would not extend leniency to government employees who violated trust, Judge — sentenced —, negro postal clerk to a none-months' jail term for stealing a letter containing \$2.65.—*Los Angeles paper*.

A War-Horse?—ADUWA—Italy's northern army massed in force in Aduwa to-day after avenging a defeat suffered in a battle thirty-nine years ago in which an Ethiopian horse slashed 4,000 Italian soldiers to ribbons.—*New York City paper*.